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## THE PROBLEM OF RUSSIA.

**Dr. Nansen Believes Food Question "Not Difficult."**  
(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, September 9.  
In the course of a speech on the Russian famine before the Assembly of the League of Nations, Dr. Nansen approved of Lord Robert Cecil's plea for more publicity, and regretted that the Council's report did not mention Russia. He declared that Russia was the problem facing Europe and described at length the "frightful famine" in Russia. Dr. Nansen strongly urged immediate action to cope with the problem before it was too late, and moved a resolution that the question should be referred to a committee. He concluded by urgently appealing to the Governments of Europe to help. The speech was warmly cheered.

Dr. Nansen's account of present conditions in Russia based on his personal investigations was of the most distressing character, and greatly impressed the Assembly. He contended that the food problem was not difficult. There was plenty of food and transport in the world, while the Russians were quite capable of coping with internal transport. He believed that the agreement with the Soviet Government was satisfactory and the Soviet could be trusted to carry it out. He urged immediate action, as the situation was most serious.

### Possible Dissolution of Relief Commission.

London, September 9.  
The Soviet Government's refusal to allow the inter-Allied relief commission to investigate conditions in Russia may result in the dissolution of the Commission, which is now sitting in Paris, as it is felt that no good purpose can be served by continuing the labours of the Commission in view of the Soviet Government's uncompromising attitude and the fact that any relief sent to Russia would apparently be taken over by the Soviet authorities for disposal as they alone thought fit.  
It is authoritatively stated in London that there are indications that the refusal was based with the deliberate purpose of refusing relief from the Allies.

## ORIENT'S TRADE RIVALRY WITH THE WEST.

**London Publicist's Estimate of China's Potentialities.**

London, September 9.  
An article in the *Pail Mail Gazette* by Mr. J. Ellis Barker urges that in view of the competition of the Continent and the Far East, British workers cannot afford to demand high wages for totally insufficient output. He points out that India and Japan are becoming increasingly important manufacturing nations, and declares that China will soon become a formidable rival to Britain, especially as her industries are being rapidly developed by energetic American businessmen. Compared with the industrial potentialities of China, those of Japan, Mr. Barker says, are quite insignificant.

## THE IRISH OUTLOOK.

**Conference Invitation has a "Good Press" in Ireland.**

London, September 9.  
The Irish outlook is regarded as hopeful. The Premier's invitation to a conference has had a good press in Ireland. *Dail Eireann* will meet at the beginning of next week to consider its reply.

### Dail Eireann Meets.

Later.  
The *Dail Eireann* Cabinet met at the Mansion House, Dublin, this afternoon to consider its reply to the invitation to a conference. Mr. de Valera presided.

## ANOTHER DISPUTE IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

**Change of Machinery Renders Operatives Workless.**

London, September 9.  
A serious dispute is again threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade. The committee of the Employers' Federation at Manchester has decided to call a meeting of the whole trade with a view to enforcing a general lock-out affecting a hundred thousand operatives unless the Oldham Card-room Workers' Union withdraw its demand for payment of wages to the operatives who are workless owing to machinery being changed, concerning which the Union have tendered notices to cease work at the Anchor spinning-mill.

## AUSTRALIANS v. AN ENGLISH XI

**Good Game at Scarborough.**

London, September 9.  
At Scarborough, before eight thousand people in sunny weather, the Australians, batting on a good wicket, were dismissed for 231, Bardsley scoring 55 and Andrews 43. Jupp took five wickets for 54 and Woolley three for 72. The innings lasted 3h. 52 min. The English fielding and bowling were good. The Englishmen, in two hours' batting, scored 119 for 6 wickets, Shadham making 50.

## THE FRENCH CIVIL SERVICE.

**Measures for Reducing Swollen Establishment.**

London, September 9.  
The swollen character of the roll of Civil Service employees in England, against which there has recently been an outcry, finds its counterpart in France, where there were 20 per cent. more State employees on January 1, 1921 than before the war. A Paris message

## BRITISH NAVAL PARTY ENTERTAINED BY HOLLAND.

**Visiting the Sights at the Hague.**  
(Reuter's Service.)

The Hague, September 9.  
In brilliant weather the hundred officers and men of the British Naval Squadron visiting Holland arrived at The Hague as the guests of the Municipality. They were welcomed by the burgomaster and Aldermen at the City Hall, and then motored round the city escorted by the leading municipal officials and inspected the public and historical buildings, including the Palace of Peace. The party afterwards drove to Scheveningen and lunched at the Kurhaus restaurant. The healths of the British and Dutch Royal Families were drunk with three cheers. The visitors returned to Rotterdam in the afternoon.

## RIOTING IN N.W. INDIA.

**Hostility to Grain Merchants.**

Allahabad, September 9.  
A message from Meerut states that serious rioting, marked by wholesale looting of grain shops occurred in broad daylight in the Bazaar. In the course of two hours the entire stocks were removed by hand and carts. Similar outbreaks occurred at the corn-mills, where the losses are estimated at four lakhs.  
The trouble started after two grain merchants had been arrested on a charge of alleged swindling of a purchaser. This aggravated the great hatred against the merchants owing to the present shortage of grain. Several of the crowd were arrested later.

## DISTRIBUTION OF GERMANY'S PAYMENT.

**French and British Finance Ministers to Confer.**

Paris, September 8.  
The Finance Minister, M. Doumer, is leaving to-day for London on an informal conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hara.  
London, September 9.  
At the conclusion of two meetings a treasury communique has been issued stating that questions arising out of the partition of the first German reparations payment have been reviewed by M. Doumer and Sir Robert Home in a spirit of complete friendliness. The issues raised will be further considered with the other Allies.

## U.S. JUDGE UPHOLDS DEPORTATION POWERS.

**Scores of Excess Immigrants Affected.**

New York, September 9.  
Federal Judge Mack to-day gave a decision upholding the authority of the Department of Immigration to deport immigrants arriving at American ports in excess of the monthly quotas of their respective nationalities permitted under the Immigration Restriction Act. The decision affects scores of various nationalities who are awaiting deportation.

## DISPUTE BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND NORWAY.

**Question of Tariff Rates.**

London, September 9.  
The recent Portuguese action in increasing the maximum duties taxes fivefold on Norwegian ships to Portuguese harbours has evoked reprisals. A Christiania message says that the Department has ordered the application of the maximum tariff rates on commodities despatched from Portugal to Portuguese possessions after September 8.

## RUBBER PAVING-BLOCKS.

**Malayan Exhibit in London.**

London, September 9.  
The Malay States Government agency in London is exhibiting a specimen of rubber paving-block manufactured in the Malay States. It is claimed to be non-slipping, practically noiseless, and can be manufactured at about 37s/6d per yard.

## LABOUR AND TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

**Japanese Delegate to L. O. N. to Prepare Report.**

Geneva, September 8.  
The League of Nations Japanese delegate, Mr. Adachi, has been entrusted with the task of reporting on labour and traffic conditions.—Havas.

## NOTORIOUS BANDIT ARRESTED IN PALESTINE.

Paris, September 8.  
The British authorities in Palestine have arrested the notorious chief, Hanano, for harassing transports and robbing mails in French-occupied Cilicia.  
The papers are much gratified over fresh evidence of French and British co-operation and mutual goodwill in the Near East.—Havas.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF BAGDAD.

Paris, September 9.  
A French Diplomatic Source states that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bagdad, Mgr. Maron, has been appointed to the post of French Legation in Baghdad.

## HONGKONG REVISITED.

**Does Kowloon Fancy Itself a Little?**

When I was a boy the rewards of temperance were impressed upon me by means of a print entitled "What Shall He Become?" Two series of pictures showed the possibilities of a boy. In one he was seen as a diligent youth, a hard working young man, the smiling father of a large family (let him try it in 1921) and, finally, a smug and portly old gentleman whose face, even as a boy, I always wanted to push in. The second series showed him going to the dogs, gin-eeling with the boys and generally degenerating until he wound up as an ill-clad old man with a red nose who was badly in need of a shave.

I am reminded of that print by a visit to Kowloon. What will it become? I was both glad and disappointed by the visit; glad because it is rapidly growing and because I was one of the people who believed, away back in October, 1911, when the line was opened to Canton, that as the value of the railway came more and more to be realised so would the commercial importance of Kowloon increase until (who knows?) Victoria might become the junior partner. I was disappointed because, while it has grown, one is still unable to decide what it will become. It has, as it were, reached the bobbie-boy stage. When I left the Colony it was still a youngster—a sturdy and nicely behaved youngster which mature Victoria regarded with tolerant eyes. Very nice indeed. Very open—yes. Still, you know, if you want to be in the thick of things—there it was. And now here is Kowloon, growing rapidly but not yet fully matured, in the gawky stage which precedes maturity, suffering from growing pains. I hope I do not hurt the feelings of Kowloon folk, but that is how the place impressed me.

You know how the tone, the atmosphere of a place hits you in the face at times. You may recall some city with, say, half a dozen classy suburbs each of which has an atmosphere peculiarly its own. Well, Kowloon struck me as being a little too fond of itself; for was that merely youthful self-consciousness which makes either for bashfulness or boastfulness? of walking a little on its heels. There is time enough for that. But I do hate to be told repeatedly, "Wait, my boy, Kowloon is growing and will make Victoria sit up. Growing—yes. To plan? I doubt it. But let all that pass."

I saw in Kowloon a lot of things that gladdened the heart; the same four children perched on a road roller in Nathan Road, half a dozen playing with the dirtiest objects they could find, and the same old bunch of amiable chattering like parrots, paying no heed to their charges, and content to watch the glad hours go by at two and a half cents per hour. It was the same old game played "exactly in the ancient way." I saw, too, the flat I didn't save money in and the tennis court where I didn't learn to play tennis; and a lot of buildings which were fairly new and respectable half a dozen years ago but which badly needed their faces washed to-day. I have no doubt that they are still very presentable internally and it seems a pity that they could not be turned outside in once a week—pay on Sundays—for the credit of the place.

Nathan Road has grown into a handsome thoroughfare. When I last saw it, it had stubbed its nose into the shoulder of a hill and was sleeping the sleep of the very tired. But someone seems to have provided it with activity and here it is, a wide and (so far as the work is completed) finely surfaced road flanked by fine buildings that in a few years will do Kowloon infinite credit. If Kowloon keeps on growing as it has grown during the past few years I can see it demanding separate government, (popular government, of course) in 1920.

When I was a boy the rewards of temperance were impressed upon me by means of a print entitled "What Shall He Become?" Two series of pictures showed the possibilities of a boy. In one he was seen as a diligent youth, a hard working young man, the smiling father of a large family (let him try it in 1921) and, finally, a smug and portly old gentleman whose face, even as a boy, I always wanted to push in. The second series showed him going to the dogs, gin-eeling with the boys and generally degenerating until he wound up as an ill-clad old man with a red nose who was badly in need of a shave.

## TSINGTAO.

**Conditions of its Return.**

A telegram to hand from Peking this morning states that the Japanese Minister has officially presented to the Foreign Minister a communication from Tokyo relative to the proposed return to China of Tsingtao. There are eight conditions of return specified, of which the following is a summary:

- 1.—Japan will return to China the whole of Tsingtao.
- 2.—Tsingtao will then be opened as a Treaty port, all Japanese rights of control in the settlement to be abolished.
- 3.—The Kweichow-Tsinanin Railway to be jointly operated by Chinese and Japanese officials.
- 4.—All the special rights which succeeded to Japan from the Sino-German Treaty to be cancelled.
- 5.—The maritime Customs of Tsingtao to be placed under the control of China.
- 6.—All government property in Tsingtao to be returned unconditionally to China.
- 7.—The rights of management of the railways along the Kowchow, Chuchow, Tsinanin, Cheefoo, and Waibain lines to be vested in the Bank Group.
- 8.—All the above conditions must be revised by a Commission to be appointed by both Governments, and Japanese troops to be withdrawn so soon as the Chinese police is found to be effective.

of the Government. He would introduce a Bill making a mile an hour the maximum pace for rickshaws.

I did not get lost, though I tried hard. There are too many old landmarks about for that. Certainly there are a number of new roads and lots of new buildings, but they are not sufficiently numerous to make one go far astray. But Kowloon is not to-day quite the old Kowloon where I spent so many happy months. What with the new station and other improvements it does not (to me) wear the old happy-go-lucky air. I was almost glad to return to Victoria.

Thanks to the rain I have seen very little of Victoria. But I have been on the new Lugard Road which left me greatly unimpressed. It is as fine a bit of work as some folk had claimed for it, but I couldn't admire all of it because I was half the time falling asleep. I suppose it has its busy days when as many as three people (and probably a dog) use it, but it was not what might be called thronged on the day I was on it. I am a man of peace, but one can have too much of solitude; also, when I am on a road I like to know whether I am going or coming back. That is just what I could not make out on this headless and tailless thing. It seems a pity that this man who conceived this road ever allowed the conception to emerge from the (more or less) cavernous depths of his silly soul. What practical purpose will it ever serve commensurate with its cost? And why call it Lugard Road? Heaven knows it is no honour to Sir Frederick Lugard, who was and is a wise and practical administrator, to have his name perpetuated in Hongkong by a piece of arant foolishness. There would have been as much honour in a switchback.

No, if the money wasted on that road had been devoted to the installation of a proper sanitary system one might have felt pride. But I suppose the Sanitary Board is still bleating of want of water. Yet one remembers, half a dozen years or more ago, pointing out in these very columns that it had the whole of the Pacific Ocean to draw from and, when that was dry, the China Sea to fall back upon while the Pacific recovered from the terrible attacks of the Hongkong Sanitary Board. And yet, do you know, I think that the Pacific would be like the Sanitary Board's wife, who was always crying, "I'm speaking."

## INTERPORT SWIMMING.

**A Well-Organised Event.**

Judging by the extensive arrangements being made by the hard working Hon. Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club, Mr. R. J. Widdell, the Interport swimming coming competitions are going to be attended by every success. As has already been announced, the interport events will take place during the annual aquatic fête of the V.R.C., the days fixed being Wednesday, September 28th, and three following days. The Shanghai team is expected to consist of ten men, but Mr. Widdell is still waiting telegraphic details.

On the first of the four days the events to be competed for will be the 830 yards and throwing the polo ball. These events will take place outside the bath of the V.R.C. following which the Shanghai team will be officially welcomed and a dance will take place at the V.R.C.

On Thursday the interport events are the 220 yards and the long plunge, whilst on Friday there will be contested the running header from the spring board and the 440 yards race.

The really big day will be Saturday, when the interport events will be 100 yards, the high dive, the 100 yards back race, the two lengths team race and a water polo match. In addition the following local championships will be decided:—100 yards for members of H.M.S. services, 100 yards ladies' championship, high dive for ladies and 100 yards boys' championship. At the conclusion of Saturday's events there will be a dinner at the Hongkong Hotel followed by a dance at the V.R.C., which will be specially decorated for the occasion. On Sunday the visiting team will be entertained at Repulse Bay.

The accommodation for spectators will be especially enlarged for interport days and nothing is being left undone that will make for an enjoyable function. A Jazz Band composed of V.R.C. members is now in training to provide entertainment between the events.

Further details will be announced later. It should be pointed out that the representation of the Colony is open to anyone who thinks he can do better than the men now in training. There is a mistaken impression abroad that the V.R.C. is providing the interport competitors to the exclusion of others, but the Committee are anxious to hear of any willing to prove their ability.

## News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Lazarus makes out a cheque to-day—Page 3.  
The "Bessie Dollar" being in port the Robert Dollar Co. give consignees of cargo the usual notice on Page 5.

The Hongkong Hotel make a new departure to-day in the shape of a comradre department from which can be obtained goods from cold storage.—Page 4.

The Anderson Music Coy have a neat advertisement about Baby Grand Pianos.—Page 4.

Mackintosh have something new in the way of Novelties in Gentlemen's wear.—Page 4.  
Booking opens at Moutrie's on Tue day for the Podolsky Concert.—Page 4.

Billie Burke is "Eve's Daughter" in the feature film at the Hongkong Theatre over the week-end.—Page 12.  
Competitions will be held on the Happy Valley Golf Course to-morrow.—Page 4.

The Offices of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Kowloon and District will close for business on September 16.—Page 4.  
Watsons are advertising their famous Invalid Port.—Page 6.

The Dairy Farm News intimates a reduction in price of butter.—Page 7.

## 10-Day's Exchange



## NOTICE.

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## THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

## The Republic and Yuan Shih-kai.

The following is the second of the series of articles on the Chinese situation, which is being written by Mr. Eugene Chen for the Canton Information Bureau.

In the last article, a way of approach to the Chinese situation was found by envisaging China as an organism whose environment or conditions of life had vitally altered. And the problem of 1911-12 was shown to be one of re-adjusting the life of China to the new surroundings which had been created by foreign interference and the pressure of economic and diplomatic factors introduced by the method first applied by the Treaty of Nanking. On this line of thought, the Republican solution demanded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen was seen to be the true and only practicable alternative to a continuance of the Manchu Empire as ruler in circumstances which did not cancel the certainty, or at least the probability, of an eventual return to the old political dispensation. It was rightly decided to sterilise this risk. And from one man's "dream" the Chinese Republic became the chief political reality of a nation numbering 400 million people.

A Law of History. It is necessary to follow further this line of approach if the events and developments of the past decade are to be studied as a veritable part of the body of Chinese history and as the result of conscious men's work and action. To view these matters as the outcome of more or less irrational beings, as is implied in much of the criticism of dogmatic people like Mr. J. O. P. Bland, is simply foolish, and argues not a little ignorance of what lies disclosed on every page of the history of freedom. You will search that history in vain for a precedent that is not "on all fours" with the present case of China viewed as a state-organism in the midst of a deeply changed environment. Everywhere and at all times it will be found that no nation in the throes of a great change, reaching down to the roots of its being, has passed through its phase of direct re-adjustment without disorder and profound disarray of its life. And what to the eye of the unthinking seems but chaos will be greater the more real and deeper the change.

Here it may be prudent to interpose a word of explanation lest the pundits who are wont to shout at "inevitable Young China" should stray into a finical objection. In arguing on the conception of China as an organism, I bear well in mind the settled fact that a state is not an organism in the sense in which an animal is an organism. "But it is like an organism," as Professor Ernest Barker insists, with striking lucidity. "It is not an organism because it is not a physical structure. It is a mental structure—a union of different minds in a common purpose. But this mental structure is like an organism, because the attainment of the common purpose depends on the discharge of reciprocal functions by the different parts." It is in this sense that I argue here.

Sun Yat-sen and Yuan Shih-kai. Now, while this view of China as an organism functioning in the midst of an altered environment necessarily implies the existence of disorders during the phase of re-adjustment, it must be pointed out that the extent and the character of these disorders—during the decade now ending—were power-

fully influenced and, in certain respects, determined by the policy and activities of Yuan Shih-kai, whose election to the Presidential office was, in the first instance, mainly due to the patriotism and singular self-sacrifice of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The latter had been elected President of the Republic, but he did not hesitate to resign as soon as it appeared that the Nation's peace and unity as a Republic might be hastened by the elevation of Yuan Shih-kai to the high office.

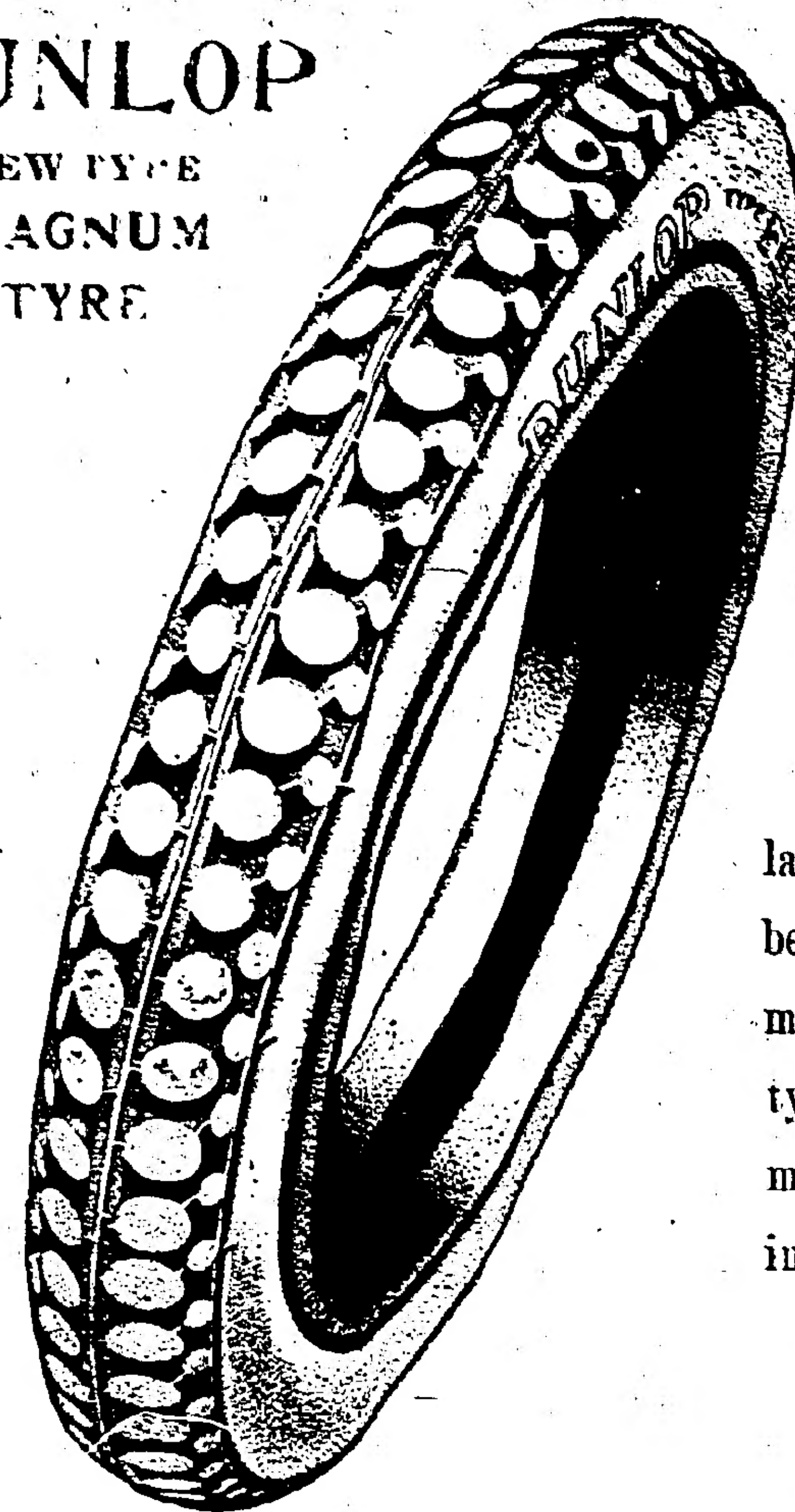
It is now admitted that Dr. Sun Yat-sen erred greatly in resigning office in favour of Yuan Shih-kai. By that act, as events soon proved, he handed the Republic to a man whose powerful mind was, in certain matters, more medieval than even that of the Manchus and who was possessed of an ambition of a sort not uncommon in the non-moral type of men—in a Napoleon, for instance. "Why is there an enormous cult of Napoleon," Mr. H. G. Wells asks somewhere in his *Outline of History*, "his very deficiencies bring out starkly certain qualities that lurk suppressed and hidden in us all. He was unhampered. . . . He was, as few men are or dare to be, a scoundrel, bright and complete."

This is not the place to determine whether Yuan was Napoleonic in the precise sense of the strong language used by Mr. Wells. But there appears to be no doubt that he followed the Napoleonic precedent with fidelity in certain points of substance. And it is known that his eldest son, Yuan Kwei-ling, was a close student of the career of the Well-known "scoundrel, bright and complete." Be this as it may, it was not long before Yuan Shih-kai set out to destroy the Republic which Dr. Sun Yat-sen had entrusted to his care and whose safety and security he had publicly sworn to guard and defend. He did this in a series of acts, hailed at the time with some satisfaction by the "Old China Hand" as Napoleonic in decision and power.

Yuan Shih-kai's Methods. He was, of course, opposed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his party against whom he directed not only the weapons of the assassin—a price was set on Dr. Sun's head, something like \$100,000—but a richly subsidised campaign of calumny. In particular, the latter suffered most from Yuan's program of lies. Even to this day, the epithets survive on the lips of people who have never seen or met Dr. Sun or who only know him casually and quite imperfectly. But it is enough that he was dubbed a dangerous dreamer or visionary, a disappointed agitator or an extremist, or worse by Yuan's agents. He continues to be abused and calumniated in this sense by writers in the press, who doubtless are quite respectable and incapable of defaming or lying about an enemy. And the irony of it all is that this unholy work of Yuan goes on for no apparent reason whatever, except it be—which is hardly possible—to insult the large and increasing body of Dr. Sun's adherents, among whom are not a few of the ablest Chinese of the day and some of the men whose patriotism and high sense of duty are recognised by the nation at large.

For a time Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others, who had detected the treasonable aim of Yuan Shih-kai, failed in the immediate purpose of their opposition against him. This failure was due less to Yuan's inherent strength than to the intervention of the Great Powers in the shape of the gold yielded by the Re-organisation Loan of 1913 and international recognition of the Republic, which had been withheld pending his fresh election as Chief Magistrate by the first and only—

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legally constituted in pursuance of the Fundamental Laws of the Chinese Republic. He now moved swiftly. Within a month of his election in October, 1913, Yuan Shih-kai destroyed Parliament as a working institution by dissolving Dr. Sun Yat-sen's party, the Kuomintang, and suspending its members from discharging their parliamentary duties. This suspension inflicted a fatal blow on Parliament—it was left without a quorum—and on 10 January, 1914, a mandate was issued which, in effect, decapitated the legislative body. Yuan was now free to rule the country as the authentic successor of the Manchu autocracy, although his violated oath to uphold and protect the Republic forced him to throw sundry Republican rags over his *mang pao*. The next year and a half saw Yuan digging deep the foundations of the Imperial structure which he had set himself to raise on the ruins of the Republic. His selected moment was the late summer of 1915, within a few weeks of the signing of the treaties based on Japan's Twenty-one Demands. In this connexion there is a significant and sinister story. When the Demands were presented in the preceding January, the Japanese had hinted that acceptance would facilitate recognition of Yuan as founder of a new line of Emperors. By the end of the month, it was being whispered in responsible Chinese circles—the present writer first heard it in the house of Mr. Liang Chi-chao in the opening week of February 1914—that Yuan was bargaining for the Dragon Throne on the basis of the Demands. One was somewhat reminded of the sale of the Roman Empire after the last of the Antonines.

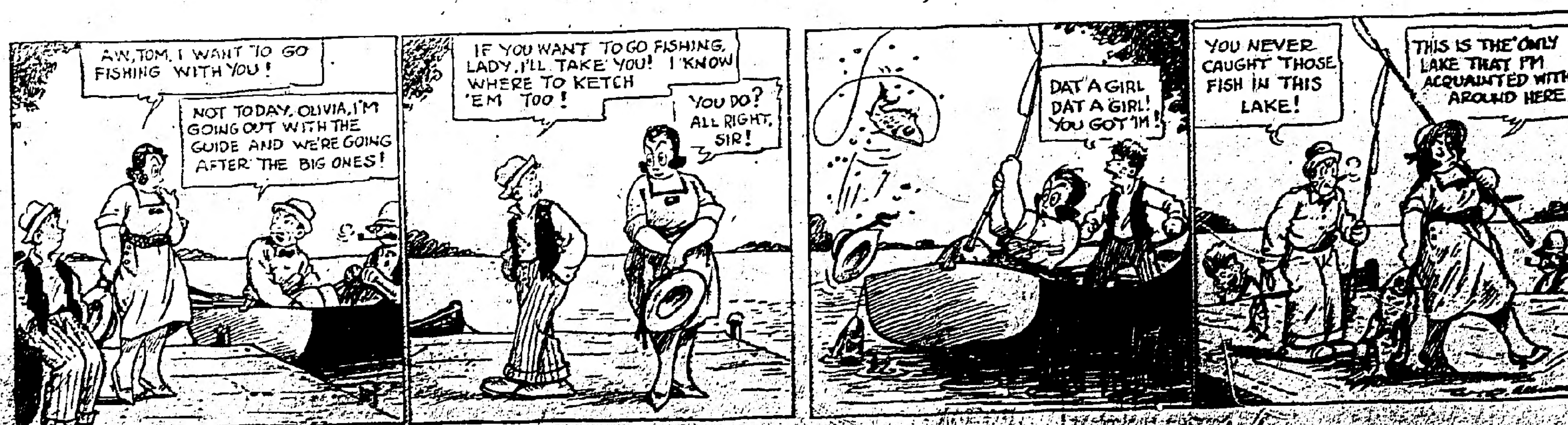
Two Facts. History will decide if this story be true or not. In the meantime, two facts may be set down on record here. Yuan Shih-kai refused to make public the entire text of the Demands or boldly to appeal to the Great Powers in the

(Continued on Page 3.)

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

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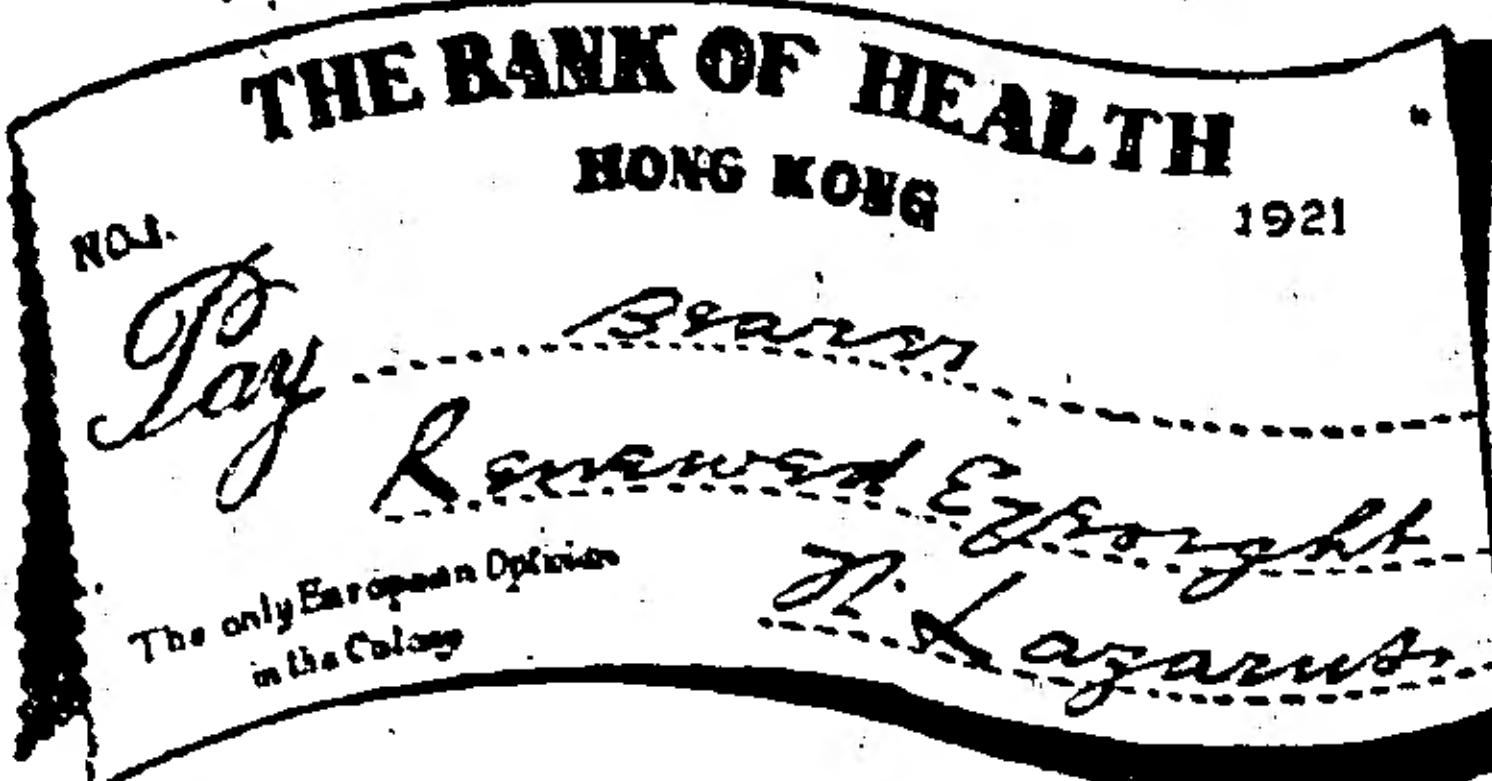
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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIAN FAMINE INVESTIGATION.

London, Sept. 9.  
M. Tchicherin has refused the Inter-Allied Commission's request for permission to send a commission of investigation to the famine districts. The note, as given in the *Daily Herald*, is couched in bitter terms, objecting primarily to the personality of M. Noulens, a signatory to the Inter-Allied note, as a bitter and treacherous enemy of the revolution from the beginning and concludes by saying that the Soviet Government only regards the proposals as a monstrous gesture of mockery at the expense of men dying of hunger.

### Labour Sympathy With Russia.

The Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution expressing the deepest sympathy with the Russian people in the unprecedented calamity which has fallen upon them, calling on British organised labour to financially support the Russian people to the utmost, authorising the General Council to start a relief fund for the workers of Russia, suggesting an immediate grant of £1,000, empowering the General Council to use the whole power of organised labour in order to induce the Government to purchase necessary medical supplies and money credits so urgently needed in Russia and urging the British Government to recognise the Russian Government so as to enable the proposals to be carried out.

### GERMAN REPARATIONS.

London, Sept. 9.  
The difficulty of apportioning the first milliard of gold marks, reparations paid by Germany on August 31st., has given rise to Franco-British difficulties. The question is extraordinarily complicated owing to the difficulty of estimating the respective values of payments in kind that France and Belgium have received in railway material, live stock and coal and Britain in ships. A special financial conference at Paris has reached an agreement, which the French delegate, M. Doumer, signed under a reservation that the arrangement should be subject to the approval of the French Government. M. Doumer has now come to London to undertake informal discussions with Sir Robert Horns for the purpose of reaching a binding conclusion.

### BRITISH TRADE.

London, Sept. 9.  
The trade returns for August indicate some revival both in imports and exports as compared with the low point reached during the coal strike. Exports and imports each increased about eight million sterling as compared with July, while exports for the month were about ten million sterling, showing a further recovery in merchant trade in foreign and Colonial goods. Over three million tons of coal valued at five and a half million sterling, were exported in August. 19 million sterling worth of raw materials, were imported, compared with 15½ million for July. 18 million sterling worth of manufactures were imported each month but the exports of manufactures in August were forty million sterling, an increase of 3½ million compared with July.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva, Sept. 9.  
The Amendments Commission of the Council of the League has decided not to propose amendments to Article ten of the Covenant whereby members of the League undertake to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of members of the League, but to adopt it and an interpretative resolution declaring the object of the Article is not to perpetuate existing territorial and political divisions, for these can be legitimately modified under the Covenant, but that the Article does not compel members of the League to furnish armed forces to guarantee territorial integrity which may be menaced.

### THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 9.  
According to a Washington telegram there is some reason to doubt that the Disarmament Conference can be kept on a plane above party politics in the United States. The Democratic National Committee has begun to issue literature which, in effect, attacks the Conference. The chief point of criticism is the introduction of "purely diplomatic Asiatic questions" which, it is argued, only complicates the question of the limitation of armaments and thus can only operate against speedy and successful results.

### WILD SPECULATION.

Berlin, Sept. 9.  
In consequence of the recent wild speculation due to depreciation of the mark, the Bourse has closed till Monday. Future hours of opening will be restricted. The official price exchange on London on September 8th was 362 marks to the pound compared with 348 on September 7th, but subsequently the pound went to 369. There was simultaneously a great rise in industrial shares. A similar position exists at Hamburg, Frankfurt and other exchanges.

### EMPLOYMENT OF ORIENTAL LABOUR.

Vancouver, Sept. 9.  
In the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Murphy granted an injunction restraining the Government of British Columbia from forbidding the holders of timber licences to employ Japanese and Chinese labour. The injunction remains effective until the Supreme Court has decided the question of the constitutionality of the Oriental Validation Act.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Toronto, Sept. 9.  
An appeal will be taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the Majority award of the Grand Trunk Railway arbitrators.

### NORWAY'S PROHIBITION BILL.

Christiania, Sept. 9.  
The Odelsting has passed by 52 votes to 41 the Prohibition Bill forbidding the importation of spirituous liquors and wines containing over fourteen per cent. of alcohol.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

matter, basing his refusal as regards the former on the fear that Japan might treat publication as a *casus belli*. His refusal to appeal formally and officially to the Powers rested on the view that China could not properly invoke—because she was not a party to—the Anglo-Japanese Alliance or any of the other Conventions concluded by Japan separately with France, Russia and the United States, insuring the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

This purely legalist view of a desperate situation was reinforced, with the same sense of unreality, by young Dr. Wellington Koo, who was closely associated with Tsao Ju-lin during the negotiations connected with the Demands. He contended that the conclusion of these Conventions had been derogatory to China as an independent and sovereign state in that they purported to deal with the question of her independence and integrity without consulting and regardless of her views on the subject. When it was suggested that a Great Power like France had not hesitated, at the outbreak of the Great War, to appeal to Great Britain for assistance, the present writer was met with the devastating rejoinder that the dignity of China forbade any appeal to be made which involved her recognition of treaties to which she was not a party although Chinese interests were affected.

The other fact is connected with the Chinese acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum which closed the negotiations relating to the Twenty-One Demands. As a result of British intervention, Japan had practically to withdraw the more obnoxious terms included in the Demands, known as Group V, and she accordingly instructed her representative in Peking to present an ultimatum to the Chinese Government, insisting on acceptance of the Demands save as to Group V. On the receipt of these instructions, an official of the Japanese Legation had a conference with Tsao Ju-lin who was told the fact but not the text of the ultimatum to be presented in the course of the day. Yuan was informed, and he at once authorised a statement to be made to the Japanese representative in the sense of an unconditional acceptance to the modifications effected in the course of the negotiations. Delivery of the ultimatum was delayed, and Yuan's acceptance was communicated to Tokio. As the latter was committed to Downing Street, the text of the ultimatum could not be varied to include Group V, and it was delivered next day in its original form.

The fact that Japan eventually opposed Yuan's assumption of the Imperial title may be interpreted in one of two ways. It may be evidence that the Twenty-one Demands were not a trading proposition to secure Japanese recognition of the Hunghsien regime, as Yuan's abortive reign was styled. Or, it may be evidence—as some unfriendly critics have asserted—that the Japanese read their Machiavelli with some care, particularly the 18th chapter of *The Prince*, where the Master points out that "Princes who have set little store by their word, but have known how to overreach others by their cunning, have accomplished great things, and in the end had the better of those who trusted to honest dealing." And we learn from Mr. A. M. Polley's *Japan's Foreign Policies*, p. 22, that "Mr. Ozaki, an ex-Minister of State and a leading politician, and also a highly respected citizen, has said: 'Deceit may be pardoned in proportion to the benefits it confers.' Viscount Miura said: 'Ways and means need not be regarded if the object required is attained; so he murdered the Queen of Korea.'"

NOTICE.

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"GLAUCUS"	20th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPENOR"	27th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TITAN"	18th Oct. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)	
"NINOCOW"	12th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	5th Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	7th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TELEMACHUS"	20th Oct. Rotterdam & Liverpool

## PACIFIC SERVICE

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"TALTHYBIUS"	11th Sept. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"PROTESILAUS"	2nd Nov. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

## NEW YORK SERVICE

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"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" 17th September, via Suez

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#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
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Consignees per Company's  
Steamer

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From NEW YORK.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Godowns at Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at that wharf. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 9th September. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1921.

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### CONSIGNEES.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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is being landed at their risk in

to the hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co. Ltd. and stored at

at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged

goods are to be left in the Godowns

until Thursday, September 15th,

when they will be examined by

Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke

at 10.30 a.m.

Claims will not be accepted unless

surveyors, prior to the above

date. All claims must be presented

within a month of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

will not be recognized. No

claims will be admitted after the

goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after

Sept. 15th, 1921 will be subject

to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will

be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their bills of lading for

counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1921.

### GIRTON FOUNDER DEAD.

Passes Away at Ninety-two.

Miss Sarah Emily Davies, one

of the founders of Girton College,

Cambridge, died at her home in

Belize Park, London, in her

92nd year.

She was the daughter of the

Rev. Dr. J. Davies, afterwards

rector of Gateshead, and was

educated at home. It was not

until Miss Davies was over 30

that she took up the question of

the higher education of women,

and became hon. secretary of the

committee for obtaining admission

for women to University

examinations.

She was of the band of women

who did much pioneer work for

woman suffrage, and in 1866 was

among those who presented a

monster petition for household

suffrage to John Stuart Mill, by

whom it was laid before the

House of Commons.

For some years a member of

the London School Board, also a

life governor of University

College, London, Miss Davies had

been honoured by Glasgow Univer-

sity with the degree LL.D.

# MURDER CHARGE AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

Investigation into a Woman's Death.

It speaks well for the people of

this Territory that trials before

H. M. High Courts are compar-

atively rare occurrences. Your

readers may recall the correspond-

ence in your columns some years

ago on the procedure followed in

criminal trials at Weihaiwei,

written the correspondent there of

the North China Daily News, the

particular instance being the con-

demnation to capital punishment

of three people—one a mother

with an infant a few

weeks old—when accused were

not provided with legal

defence and two Chinese

assessors were substituted for a

jury. That correspondence seen a

to have had one good result, for

no one has since been tried at

Weihaiwei for a criminal offence

without legal defence. Latterly,

too, there has been a tendency to

revert to the peculiarly British

institution, trial by jury, jurors

being summoned both on the

present occasion and the previous

trial a few months ago before

Judge Wilkinson. In so small a

community it might be difficult

to collect a sufficient number of

men to act as jurors and it is

satisfactory to note that several

residents who could claim ex-

emption have waived their right

pro bono publico.

### DEATH BY STRANGULATION.

On July 18, before Justice

Grain, Yu Hung-po stood ar-

raigned on the charge that at

Port Edward on the night of July

12-13, he did murder one, Lu

Lin-shih—a woman of the "un-

fortunate" class with apparently

a considerable clientele. Mr.

Mossop represented the Crown

and accused was defended by

Mr. Lipson Ward. The following

were empanelled as the jury—

Messrs. C. R. Burnett, S. W.

Roberts, E. Leggart, Y. C. Lee

and H. L. Beer (foreman).

Medical witnesses were called

to prove that death was

due to strangulation, the

instrument used being the cord

commonly worn by natives

round the waist to support the

clothing. In cross-examination

counsel for the defence made a

persistent, if unavailing, effort to

induce the Senior Medical Officer,

Dr. Muir, to offer a definite

opinion on the sanity, or other-

wise, of a man who might be ad-

dicted to sadism.

Other witnesses were called to

trace the movements of accused

on the night of the crime and the

day preceding it, their testimony

tending to show that accused

visited the deceased on that night

and that he was under the

influence of drink.

At the conclusion of the case

for the Crown an interesting

argument arose over the admis-

sibility as evidence of certain

statements made by prisoner in

the lower court, his counsel

maintaining that he had not been

properly cautioned against self-

incrimination. It was shown,

however, that in the preliminary

investigation by the Senior Dis-

trict Officer, Mr. Jowett, accused

had been cautioned in usual way.

His lordship finally ruled that

the voluntary and duly attested

statement by accused should be

put in as evidence, but that the

direct questions put to him and his

replies thereto must be omitted.

THE ACCUSED'S STORY.

In his statement before the

lower court Yu Hung-po admitted

that he had spent part of the

night with the deceased: that

before leaving they both had in-

dulged in a certain amount of



After illness  
and when convalescent take

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1921.

### NOT BENEFICENT.

The Government at Canton is setting its face against what it thinks are social evils. It has abolished the licensed gambling shops, it has discontinued opium smoking, even to the extent of destroying much valuable drug, and now it is turning its attention to tobacco smoking and liquor drinking. At least, it is ostensibly claimed that the heavy duties which are to be imposed on smokes and drinks are being brought into operation solely for the purpose of ridding the misguided population of these evils. Eventual prohibition, says the Canton Information Bureau, is what is aimed at, and the evil effects of drinking and smoking are plainly set forth in order to help convince the people that this is a beneficent proposal. If the Canton authorities think they can prohibit the consumption of either tobacco or alcoholic liquor by taxation they are adopting a policy which has no sound precedent. They will possibly restrict the sale and they will certainly raise a fair amount of revenue but they will prohibit none of these things by such a method. To prohibit drinking would require a watertight law such as has been passed in America and to prohibit smoking would require every man to become a detective against his neighbour. It would require also a staff of excise men larger than could reasonably be imagined.

No, Canton cannot prohibit these things; there are too many points of entry: the people would object to the interference that any attempt to stop smoking would amount to; and Canton's finances couldn't stand the strain of the expenditure that would be involved. Canton can raise money from them, and that is obviously what it is after. We think it would have been better to have said so than to have camouflaged the intention under the guise of beneficence. Other nations have made tobacco and alcoholic liquors legitimate sources of revenue for state purposes and there can be no objection in principle to Canton doing the same thing. They are both luxuries. But Canton will have to face the problem that Hongkong has had to face—the prevention of wholesale smuggling. That will be a bigger job than is realised, we think, but our Canton friends have tackled big problems already. We in Hongkong know the ramifications of smugglers, their persistence and their ingenuity, and if Canton is not going to be robbed of half the expected profits it will have to give serious consideration to the task it is setting itself.

No one can deny that taxation reduces consumption because higher prices place the article or articles taxed outside the reach of many who formerly consumed or at least makes economy of consumption necessary. Quite a large native tobacco industry is carried on and such large firms as the British-American Tobacco Company and Nanyang Brothers give employment to many thousands of Chinese. The native wine and spirit industry is even larger and gives employment to many more people. Canton should consider all these things before acting on any impulse dictated either by financial considerations or by legislative ideals. A twenty per cent. *ad valorem* tax is not inconsiderable by any means and we fear it will seriously affect the industries referred to. Much sooner would we have seen Canton impose a moderate tax and declare honestly that its reason for so doing was because it wanted the money. As it is Canton is going to impose a heavy tax, is going to jeopardise the livelihood of many thousands of people and, all the time, is posing as a Government out to save its people from the folly of their own perverted tastes. Hardly a way to win confidence.

### NOTES & COMMENTS.

#### "Little" Hsu.

A message from Shanghai announces that the Municipal Council has served notice to quit on Hsu Shu-tung, familiarly known as "Little" Hsu. The International Settlement has provided sanctuary for many Chinese whom their own Government desired to lay forcible hands on, and not since August 1913 has the expulsion of a political refugee been ordered until this edict against the Anfu leader. Knowing the propensities of the powers that be in China, the Settlement authorities are not disposed to be ultra-stringent. Little Hsu and other Anfuites, however, have been abusing hospitality by hatching fresh plots, particularly in connection with the pending trouble in central China; hence, we infer, this expulsion order. When his faction was dispersed, Little Hsu obtained shelter in the Japanese Legation, out of which he was mysteriously smuggled. One version is that he was conveyed from the precincts in a basket, which gives an additional piquancy to his sobriquet, "Little" Hsu, being of abnormal girth. For a time, it is said, he was in Japan, whence he was reported to have made his way to Mongolia at the time of the Ungern outbreak, after which he reached haven at Shanghai. What will be the next move? Only a little while ago Hsu and other Anfuites were sentenced to death in *contumacia*. Fortunately for Hsu, international settlements are situated by the water, so plenty of foreign vessels are available to wait the exile away from peril, if it is of more than the stage-managed kind.

#### Still Hope.

To be sanguine over the Irish problem is outside practical politics, but, after lovers of peace had been well-nigh reduced to despair, the possibility of a loophole out of the impasse is just perceptible in the communication from Mr. de Valera and the Government's response. The Irish reply proved to be a more reasonably framed document than might have been expected from the wild and uncompromising tone of many Sinn Fein utterances. The stumbling-block is the insistence upon independence in the sense of a republic. If this is Sinn Fein's last word, the negotiations are doomed to sterility. Other passages in Mr. de Valera's reply suggest that it may not be. Sinn Fein, it should be noted, does not specifically reject Dominion status, but contends that the Government's proposals do not confer this. Literally, they do not—that is, the proposals would not confer powers absolutely identical with those exercised by Australia or Canada; but Sinn Fein surely makes the significance of this. The difference in geographical situation necessitates certain safeguards which do not apply to territory thousands of miles away. In relation to internal control, the Government has made it manifest that practically complete autonomy may be had. There is the question of Ulster, and if Ulster takes up a purely *non-partisan* attitude, it would behoove the Home Government to exercise pressure; but it cannot be deemed unreasonable that the Northern province should operate its own Legislature during the initial stage of the experiment, the joint Council maintaining a link with a view to a unified Parliament by the process of evolution. The Irish reply states that the Government's proposals were "not an invitation to enter into a free and willing partnership with the component nations of the British Commonwealth." Saving only for the before-mentioned safeguards—designed in Ireland's as well as Britain's interest—this is precisely what Downing Street has been straining its ingenuity to achieve, were it for no other motive than to dispose of the incubus of an incessant problem. Sinn Fein makes a special stipulation for "government" by consent of the government. Here, too, as the Government has replied, the wish is that of Britain also, provided only that the doctrine is not pushed to a point that "would drive the civilised world back to tribalism." Baffling as the difficulty has been, glimmers of light point to the feasibility of a settlement if Sinn Fein will but divest itself of the obsession of a republic. Remembering the acclamation with which Irishmen received the announcement of negotiations, it is not easy to credit that it is the nation's

### DAY BY DAY.

IN HANDLING MEN, YOUR OWN FEELINGS ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT ARE OF NO IMPORTANCE. THE BIGGER THE POSITION THE BIGGER THE MAN MUST BE TO FILL IT. AND A DIET OF COURTESY AND CONSIDERATION GIVES GIRTH TO A BOSS.—G. H. Lorimer.

Dr. Sir Eric and Lady Stewart Taylor, left by the Huihow yesterday on a visit to Tientsin and Peking.

The Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have declared an interim dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 percent. per annum, free of income tax.

The local manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received cabled advice that the Bank has declared an interim dividend of 8 per cent. less income tax, payable 26th September.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. H. Birkett, Mr. T. E. Pearce, and Mr. R. J. Wilson to be Members of the Recreation Grounds Committee.

The Chinese youth employed at the Green Island Cement Company, who has been detained on the charge of obtaining a sum of \$33 by false pretences, was this morning bound over in a sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour.

In filling vacancies in the Government Clerical Service preference will in future be given to candidates who have passed the Matriculation or Senior Local examination of the University of Hongkong. The above examinations will this year commence on Monday, 23rd November, and entries should reach the Registrar of the University on or before 1st October. When the results of these examinations are published, successful candidates who wish to be considered for posts in the clerical service should apply in writing to the Colonial Secretary.

Searchers from the Central Police Station boarded the Huihow on Thursday, and after a protracted survey, discovered in the forepeak a large quantity of opium. No arrests were made. The quantity seized is estimated at 390 taels of prepared and 394 taels of raw opium.

Information has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that, corresponding to the action taken by the majority of medical educational establishments in the United Kingdom, the authorities of the London School of Tropical Medicine have decided to increase the fees of students by 25 percent.

Among those who left the Colony yesterday by the Tenyo Maru were Sir William and Lady Brunyale, who are on a visit to the North, Mr. and Mrs. T. Petrie, who are on a visit to Honolulu in connection with the World Press Conference, Major Ash, Mr. P. D. Sutherland, Dr. G. H. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Vandenberg.

The Government is calling for tenders for the supply of Winter Police Clothing made up as follows:—1,000 Serge Suits for Europeans, Indians and Chinese; 100 Serge Suits for Inspectors; 120 Serge Suits for Water Police (new style); and 300 Cotton Cap covers, also for uniforms for Boarding Officers, Boatmen and Samen attached to the Harbour Office.

Two Chinese daringly robbed a compatriot at Yee Wo Street last evening. They followed their victim, from the tramcar and at a dark spot set upon him, and relieved him of \$38. As some resistance was offered, they had no compunction in stabbing their victim with the result that he had to be removed to Hospital. In spite of investigations which were set afoot immediately, the police have not succeeded in tracing the rascals.

desire to turn a deaf ear to Mr. Lloyd George's offer. If Sinn Fein will keep this consideration in mind, the suggested further conference will stand a chance of bringing peace.

### TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

#### A Glance at our File.

(September 12—19, 1896.)

Reuter soberly tells us that Mr. Mackinley had accepted the Presidency of the United States, that the Nile Expedition had reached Asmara, that Mr. Gladstone had described the Sultan as an assassin (which was mild enough in all conscience) and that the Powers were going to use coercion. Mass meetings were held at Home as a result of this statement together with the effect produced by Lord Rosebery's and Mr. Asquith's letters to the Press on the subject of the Armenian massacres.

Tynan, one of the Fenians, who had up to then avoided capture, was arrested at Boulogne on a warrant issued in 1882. It was conjectured that Mr. Tynan had made preparations to disintegrate the Tsar with a bomb sometime during his grand tour in Europe. The Spaniards were still kept busy in the Philippines and seemed to have had a pretty successful time of it; if one can judge by the number of "brilliant" engagements carried out. William and Nicholas swapped a few more compliments during the week under review, the upshot being that the Tsar accepted the post of Admiral of the German High Seas Fleet. (Loud cheers.)

During the week under review the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares were quoted at 45, and the hearts of pedestrians in Hongkong were gladdened—or otherwise—by the sight of a real "new woman" in "bloomers" of the very latest style and shape. The lady's frock, beg pardon, "bloomers," we are told, had the appearance of miniature balloons and it was thought quite probable that she was carrying the discarded skirt in one of her pockets. Yes, we'll admit, pretty swift for Hongkong.

Captain Wm. Lang of the Devastation was due out soon to take command of the Chinese Navy. All things considered, the chances are he never came. Mr. R. C. Hurley, had gotten up a Tourists' Handbook and Map and the *Telegraph* of that day had nothing but praise to bestow on its author. By the way, Mr. Hurley is still with us and is one of, if not the oldest British residents here. Mr. J. C. Goodchild the new manager of the Hongkong Hotel had also just arrived from San Francisco.

We read that Mrs. Charles Denby, Jr., wife of the First Secretary of the U.S. Legation, Peking, presented her husband with a son on the 30th ult. What makes this interesting is that the father of the little lad is brother to the present U.S. Naval Secretary, Mr. Edwin Denby. Mr. Denby first saw the light of day in China but this is not, for both he and his brother Charles—twins—were born at Evansville, Ind., in 1861. Their father was, however, then U.S. Minister in China. Charles, his son, at the time of the birth mentioned above, was then engaged in business in Tientsin and afterwards became U.S. Consul General at Shanghai during 1907-9. Edwin, his brother, the present U.S. Secretary of the Navy, came to China with his father in 1883, and was for ten years in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs. After that he returned to America and was admitted to the Bar. Business also took up his attention for we find him identified with several prominent American business houses. During the Spanish-American war, however, he enlisted as a gunner's mate and was posted to the U.S.S. *Yosemite*. During the Great War he was also connected with the American Navy, so, taking everything into consideration, his training in China, being a lawyer, a business man and having actual experience in its navy, America would seem to have chosen a very suitable man as her Naval Secretary.

We note in one of the issues under review a list of subscribers to the Telephone Co. Some idea of the growth of Hongkong during the past twenty-five years may be gathered from the fact that in 1896 the subscribers numbered 163 while to-day the 4,000 mark has almost been reached. The Company from the first provided good and reliable service as indicated by the statement that "the exchange is open day and night."

This week saw the Mosque of the Hongkong Regiment in Kowloon almost completed. How many Hongkongers nowadays know where the Mosque is?

### A COMING TREAT.

#### Famous Artists Expected.

As will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's issue, Hongkong is soon to have the pleasure of again hearing M. Leo Podolsky, the famous pianist who is no stranger to Hongkong music lovers. After a most successful stay in Manila this well-known artist is coming to Hongkong, and will be accompanied by Miss Mira Mirova (who was his companion here on the last occasion) and also by Miss Anna El-Tour, who is a Russian soprano of very widely known merit.

As a student and interpreter of modern classical music M. Podolsky has been rightly proclaimed to be in the front rank of contemporary artists. His brilliant technique and highly developed powers of interpretation, together with his natural sympathy for this class of composition, combine to make his work compelling and attractive.

Miss Anna El-Tour comes to Hongkong with high commendation. As has already been stated she enjoys a European reputation and has specialised in the more refined art of concert-singing as against the dramatic and operatic. She was on tour with the famous violinist, Kubelik, and afterwards became singing professor at the Philharmony of Moscow. English, French, Italian, German and Russian she speaks with equal fluency and is thus able to render all her songs in their native language. The press of London, Berlin, Petrograd, Moscow, Odessa, Vladivostok, Shanghai and Manila have bestowed the highest appreciations, and it would be fulsome to say more.

Miss Mira Mirova's art is of the very best of the Russian School, and during her last visit here it was truly said that finer or more delicate dancing had never been seen in the Far East. She has a charming individuality and a natural daintiness. "The poetry of motion" is fully achieved.

With such a trio Hongkong should not be niggardly in its support.

For being in possession of a revolver, a fine of \$50 was this morning inflicted on a returned Chinese emigrant who arrived here by the Keystone State.

### DISINFECTING PREMISES.

#### More Power for Sanitary Inspectors.

In to-day's Government Gazette it is announced that it is proposed to make several additions to the Public Health and Buildings Bill which is now before the Legislative Council.

In Section 88 certain words are to be inserted, the object being to give the Sanitary Department power to disinfect premises where infected cases are reasonably suspected to have occurred. As the law stands at present, disinfection can only be carried out where infectious cases have actually occurred. It often happens that the Department is morally certain that given premises have been occupied by infected persons, but at the same time is unable to carry out the necessary disinfection in the absence of definite proof of the facts. The amendment effected by this clause in section 89 of the Ordinance is therefore considered advisable in the public interest.

An entirely new Clause is to be added and this provides a penalty for obstructing the officers of the Sanitary Department in the execution of their duties. Section 25 of the original Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, provided a penalty for obstructing an officer of the Board in the execution of his duties, but the section was subsequently repealed and apparently absorbed in section 47 of the Interpretation Ordinance, Ordinance No. 31 of 1911. That section is however limited to obstruction by force or violence. It has been thought advisable in the public interest to re-enact the old section in practically the same words as before. The penalty is now twenty-five dollars or one month's imprisonment instead of one hundred dollars.

### EARLIER

#### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
MALAYAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singapore Sept. 9.  
The Japanese Nakamura, (Singapore) and the Chinese Khoo Hoo-hye (Penang), are the finalists in the Malayan Lawn Tennis Championship.

## Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

There's no pleasing some women. Ay, we've got a lot of freedom in this Colony, what our newspapers, C.R.A.s and K.R.A.s and such like, but wif it a', we're very little independence. We may go to committee meetings and shoot out our necks; we may fool ourselves that we're helping on the millennium by subscribing to the sentiments of Emily wif regard to Constitutional Reform; we may even go out which way Lloyd George is going to jump next, or how much longer De Valera is going to kid himself that he's likely to get away wif the bacon but by the Hokey Fly, the man that can understand womenfolks goes right up dux and by and by can figure on a reserved seat in the front row of the heavenly orchestra.

Janet, she wasna' pleased wif me the other night. Come to think of it I don't believe she cares for me just as she used to. I'll admit it was past our chow time but it's no that, when I've got to wait when she's been trafficking among the girdle scenes and the shortcomings of her friends. Oh! no, there's no a cheap then, coming home at the back o' eight o'clock and the coolie fair itching to get on wif the washing o' the dinner dishes and the dog, poor beast, yawning its head off for the want o' chow. No, there's nothing out of the ordinary then and I've got to sit like a brass buddha and get the news. Save the mark. Man, when ye comes to think of it few women would enjoy going anywhere if it wasn't for the pleasure it affords them to talk about it after they get home. And the Victor or the Grafonola isn't irking then. The one and only real talking machine in which no improvement has ever been made out of a rib. If the gentler sex were compelled to think before they spoke or keep quiet, conversation would become a lost art.

But wif me, of course, it's different. Just the other night I was talking to a man at the

end of our street—I should have said he did all the talking. All I had to do was to try and look intelligent and no' let on that I thought he and the truth hadna' be on speaking terms for a while back. But I'll say this for him, he was interesting. Most lars are. Counting up afterwards all the places he said he had been and the things he'd done I reckon on a conservative estimate he couldn't have been a day younger than a hundred and fifty years old. Man, it's a good job you chap couldn't put his imagination into practice or he'd finish the rest of his unnatural life in gaol. But that's no' getting on wif my story.

When I got into the house I got nothing but dog's abuse. I'll no' go into the matter in detail for fear there may be some o' ye just newly married. I never was one to upset a body's ideals. It's a great deal easier to convince a woman that she snores than it is to make her believe that she's foolish.

But Janet and me got on well enough you know, only she's got an awkward knack o' jumping at conclusions. Some folks there are that call it intuition. Well maybe it is when you're first married. Afterwards it's suspicion. I'll admit on the other hand that most of the things a woman does because she's no reason for doing them, turn out better than the things she does because she has several reasons for doing them. Ay, I know that's maybe a bit involved but no' nearly as much, mind ye, as some women themselves.

Some men there are, too, who say think it's necessary to proclaim their own virtues. There may be times when it is necessary; but it often happens that a defence o' that kind is a tactical blunder. The feminine half o' the world may not know how the masculine half lives, but it never tires o' finding out. An unwise defence then is the worst kind o' an accusation. Verily, which, to quote Burns, means "whistle o' the lave o'."



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## RAIDS ON CIGARETTE SHOPS.

## Interesting Cases at Magistracy.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon a Chinese shopkeeper of No. 7, Cross Street, Wanchai, was charged with illicit possession of a large quantity of dutiable cigarettes of different brands.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, of the Imports and Exports Office, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. N. d'Almada for the defence.

Revenue Officer Cassin specified the quantities of various brands of cigarettes which he seized in different parts of the defendant's shop when he raided it in company with Mr. Taylor and a party of Revenue Officers on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada, R. O. Cassin said defendant was a cigarette retailer. Retailers usually obtained their supplies from wholesale dealers.

Mr. d'Almada. There is no Government mark or any device on any packet of cigarettes to show that duty has been paid?

R. O. Cassin. Yes.  
So that if you were to go to the Hongkong Cigar Store and buy a tin or a packet of cigarettes you would not know if the duty had been paid?—We take it for granted that duty has been paid.

Why didn't you take it for granted that duty for the cigarettes which were seized in defendant's shop had been paid?—Because the bills which he produced didn't satisfy me.

In reply to further questions witness said that the accused furnished Mr. Taylor with other receipts relating to the cigarettes on the 27th ult. Asked by Mr. d'Almada if he agreed it was impossible for retailers to know if duty for cigarettes which they purchased had been paid, R. O. Cassin said that if they bought their goods from genuine dealers it was certain duty had been paid.

The Magistrate: There is nothing on the cigarettes to show it?

R. O. Cassin: Yes.

Giving corroborative evidence, Mr. Taylor said that on the 27th defendant handed him a series of bills for cigarettes purchased from the Cheong Hing shop. Defendant admitted that the bills were given him by the Cheong Hing shop. He ascertained nearly all the dates on the bills which corresponded with those on the books of the shop, but the entries were made in such a manner that he doubted the genuineness of the transactions. A shop called Sui Lan in Wanchai, where the accused said he bought "Three Castles" cigarettes, was also visited by witness, but this of cigarettes of that brand could not be found. The master of this shop absconded the day after the visit.

Mr. Orme asked Mr. Taylor if the stamp system with regard to duty-paid cigarettes, as mentioned by Mr. d'Almada, could be introduced, and if the Government had any objection.

Mr. Taylor said that something like what was suggested by the defence was being done. It was not a Government stamp; it was a mark printed on the wrappers by cigarette factories. It took some time to select a suitable design. Such a thing must be done by the factories.

Mr. d'Almada suggested that something like Government opium labels could be printed and supplied to cigarette dealers. In England and America one could not buy a packet of cigarettes without a revenue mark on it.

Mr. Taylor said he believed that was so.

Mr. d'Almada contended that that was the only way to detect

whether duty had been paid; otherwise how were cigarette retailers to know that duty for the goods they bought had been paid?

Mr. Taylor said that if a shopkeeper kept his books properly it would be quite easy to find out if duty had been paid.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. d'Almada pointed out that none of the cigarettes seized had been formally produced. The cigarettes might be in court but they could not be produced after the prosecution had closed their case. The same point arose in a case heard in that court some time ago. It was for the prosecution to formally produce what they had seized. Mr. d'Almada submitted that the evidence showed that there was absolutely nothing on the cigarettes to indicate whether duty had or had not been paid.

Mr. Orme remarked that if defendant had all his receipts in order he would have a good defence.

Mr. d'Almada: How many men can do this? If your Worship went round to the shops you would find that no one can produce all the receipts.

His Worship said the question was whether defendant could avoid buying dutiable cigarettes. He could ask the sellers, on suitable occasions, if duty had been paid.

Mr. d'Almada pointed out that his client had been buying cigarettes for years and had never insisted on the production of documents by the sellers to show that duty had been paid. Nobody would insist on that. Even buying from the Nanyang Tobacco Company, or the B.A.I. or their agents, one could not tell whether duty had been paid.

After further discussion the Magistrate adjourned the case until Wednesday to enable him to consider Mr. d'Almada's point with regard to the absence of any mark on the cigarettes to show that duty had been paid. As to the production of the cigarettes after the prosecution had closed their case, Mr. Orme said that the cigarettes could be produced and told R. O. Cassin that this must be done.

The master of the Wing Lok shop, also in Wanchai, was defendant in a similar case.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, defending, suggested that the case be not heard until his Worship had given his finding in the previous case. The circumstances were precisely the same, except that defendant bought the greater portion of the cigarettes seized from the Sui Lan shop, the master of which was absconded.

Mr. Orme decided to hear the evidence.

Evidence of the seizure was given by R. O. Cassin and Mr. Taylor. The former said defendant produced a number of receipts which, however, did not account for all the cigarettes.

Mr. Taylor said that he examined defendant's books and judging by the dates of the purchases of the cigarettes seized it appeared to him that defendant bought them to be kept. Many entries followed the dates. Mr. Taylor added that some of the cigarettes were bought from a well-known firm.

Mr. Longinotto: Your complaint is that defendant did not sell his cigarettes quickly enough?

Mr. Taylor said his experience was that shopkeepers or defendant's type did not purchase big quantities of dutiable cigarettes and then continue buying before they had disposed of their stock.

Mr. Longinotto submitted that his client had always paid market prices for his goods and had bought them from reputable firms. He could not do more. He had also produced all receipts.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

## DAY BY DAY.

A partial collapse took place at Queen's Road East yesterday, when the gangways connecting the first and second floors of No. 233 with the kitchen building gave way and injured two inmates in the process. It was found necessary to remove them to the Government Civil Hospital.

Telegraphic news was received in the Colony yesterday of the death at Hyderabad, Sind., of Mr. Gannal, the senior partner of Messrs. Poonmull Brothers, the well-known Indian merchants. The deceased, who was only 23 years of age and who had visited Hongkong on more than one occasion—the most recent being only last year—passed away on Thursday from heart failure. As a mark of respect the local shop was closed all day yesterday and will not open to-day until five o'clock.

## STAMP ORDINANCE.

## Amendments to Assist Shippers.

Further amendments have been made by the Governor-in-Council to the recently passed Stamp Ordinance. The new Regulations are published in the Government Gazette, and it is explained that the object of the first new Regulation is to facilitate the stamping of Shippers' Books. As the law stands at present, Shippers' Books are required to be stamped with adhesive stamps overprinted with the letters "BE", which can be obtained only at the Stamp Office. This is inconvenient for Chinese shipping offices. Regulation 1 therefore provides that 5 cents adhesive stamps may be used for this purpose.

Regulation 2 repeals such of the existing regulations as have been incorporated in the Stamp Amendment Ordinance, 1921, and are therefore now unnecessary.

## BENEFIT CONCERT.

## Last Evening's Success.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and other local distinguished residents a concert was given at the World Theatre last evening in aid of a fund for the assistance of the widow of the late Lance Corporal Way, of the Wiltshire Regiment. The building was filled to its limit, and the entertainment proved to be one of the most enjoyable given in Hongkong for a long time past. The lengthy programme of eighteen items went with a swing from start to finish, and encores were frequently demanded. The organisers and contributors are to be complimented on the success which attended their efforts.

The band of the Wiltshire Regiment was in attendance and gave general pleasure by its overture, later rendering a selection of well-known negro songs, for which it had to give an encore. "Swanee" was greeted with enthusiasm.

Mr. E. Hill, in his humorous songs, made a great hit, the best being "I stopped, I looked and I listened." Mrs. H. A. Jones very quaintly gave "Ragging thro the Rye." Mrs. N. Lockhart was also heard to great advantage in her vocal contribution, and the Misses Young were loudly applauded for their concerted instrumental interpretation of the "Nocturne" from "Rossini." Professor Gonzales, who gave a number of violin selections, was encored by a very appreciative audience, and other contributors to the programme were Messrs. Harland, W. R. Crow, Max Woodward, and W. B. Cawsey. Those popular local entertainers, Lena and Tedo Miles gave by special request their latest act "Repulse Bay Fox Trot"—an item that was considered to be one of the best of the evening.

## A PERSONAL MATTER.

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The Picture Girl Beautiful.

WHY DOES SOCIETY PUNISH A FAITHLESS WIFE  
MORE SEVERELY THAN A FAITHLESS HUSBAND?

MATINEE PROGRAMMES

5.15 p.m.

Friday, 9th & Sunday 11th:—"A PLACE IN THE SUN."  
Saturday, 10th:—"TO HONOUR AND OBEY."

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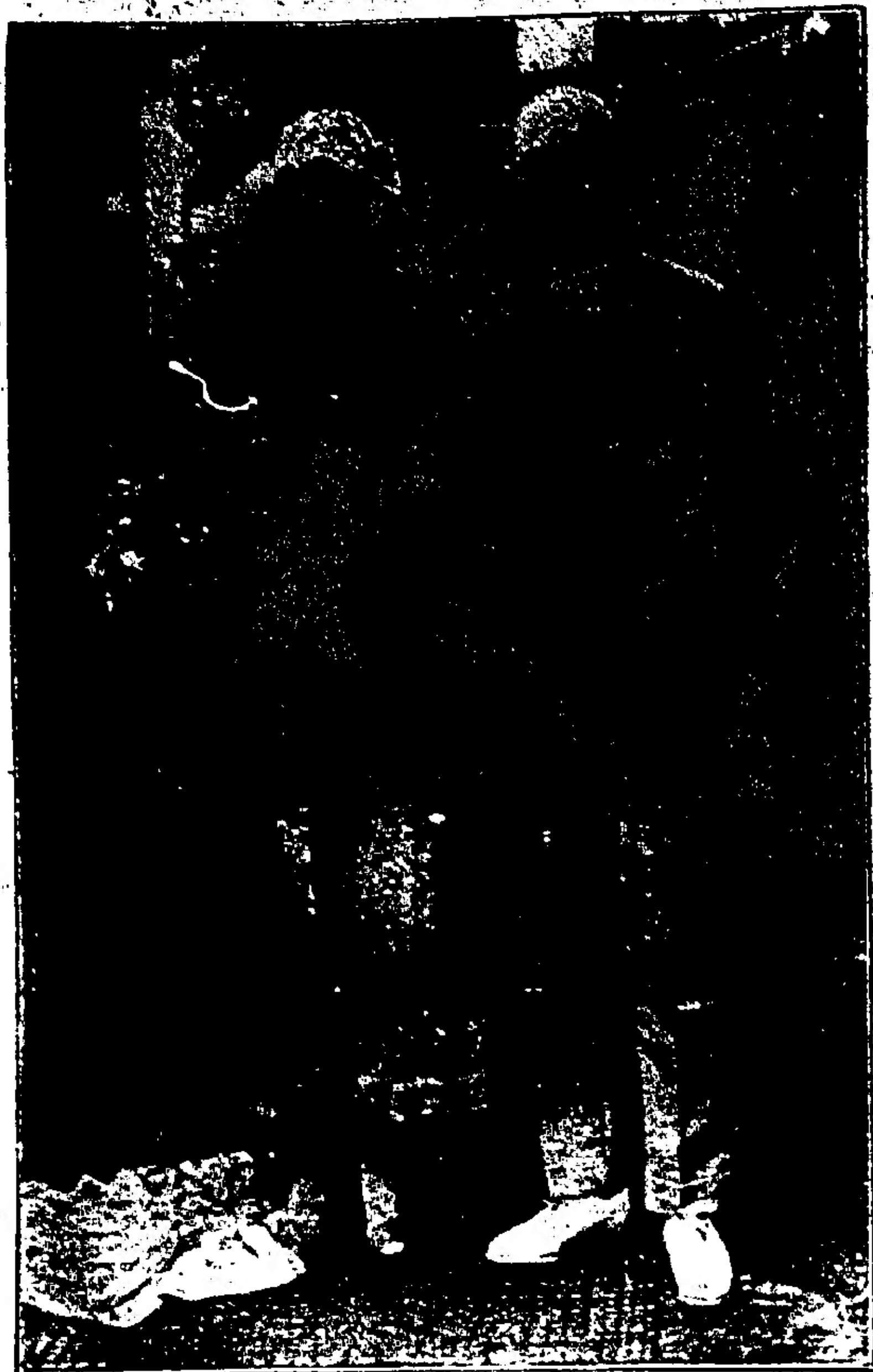


Photo: Mee Cheong.  
Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Forbes.



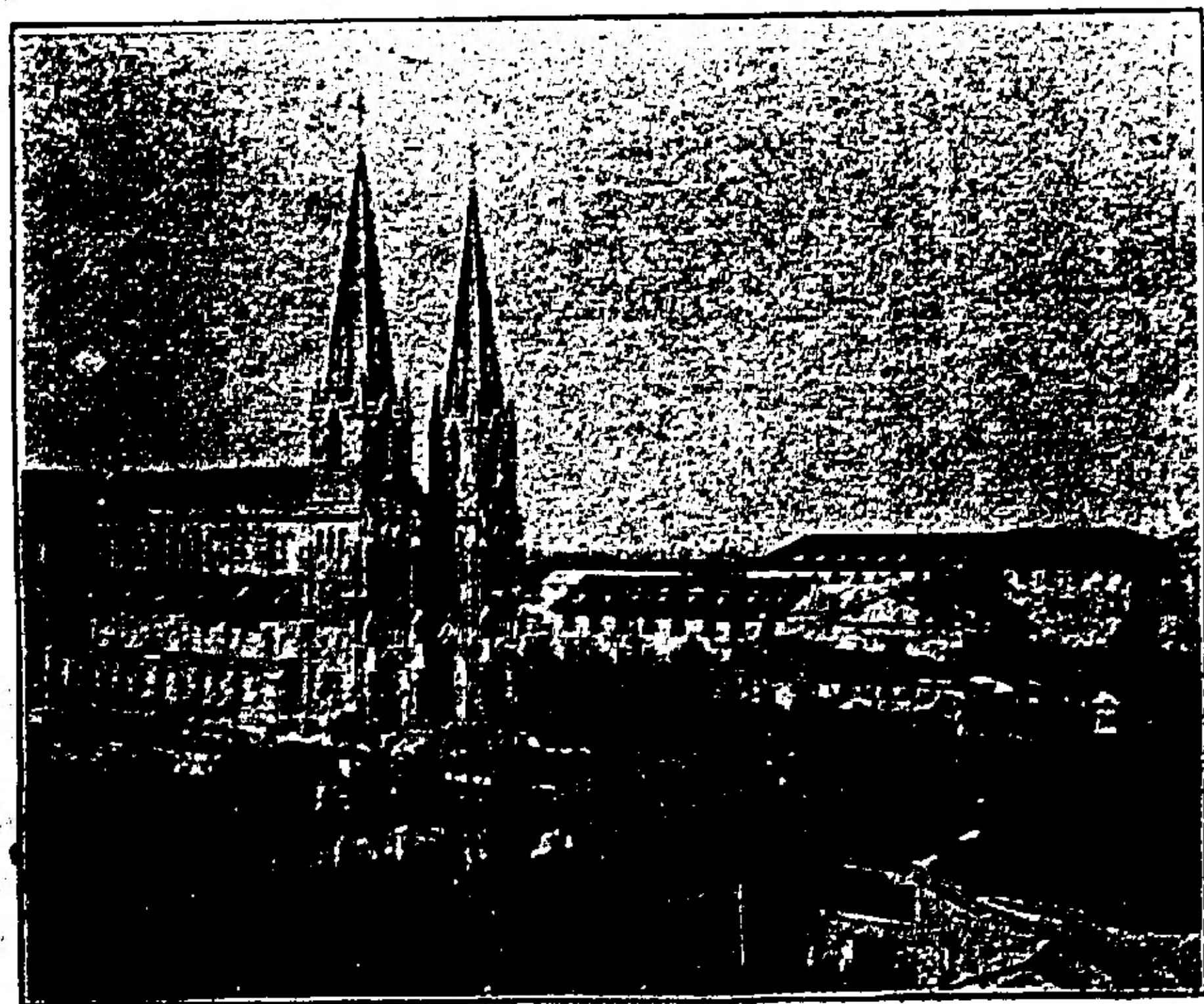
Photo: Mee Cheong.  
The Forbes-Summers Wedding Group.



Tedo and Lena Mils well-known local entertainers seen in their latest act "The Repulse Bay F. x'rol."



Photo: Mee Cheong.  
H. E. the Governor at the opening ceremony of the New Extension to St. Joseph's College.



The Church and College of Siccawei at Shanghai.

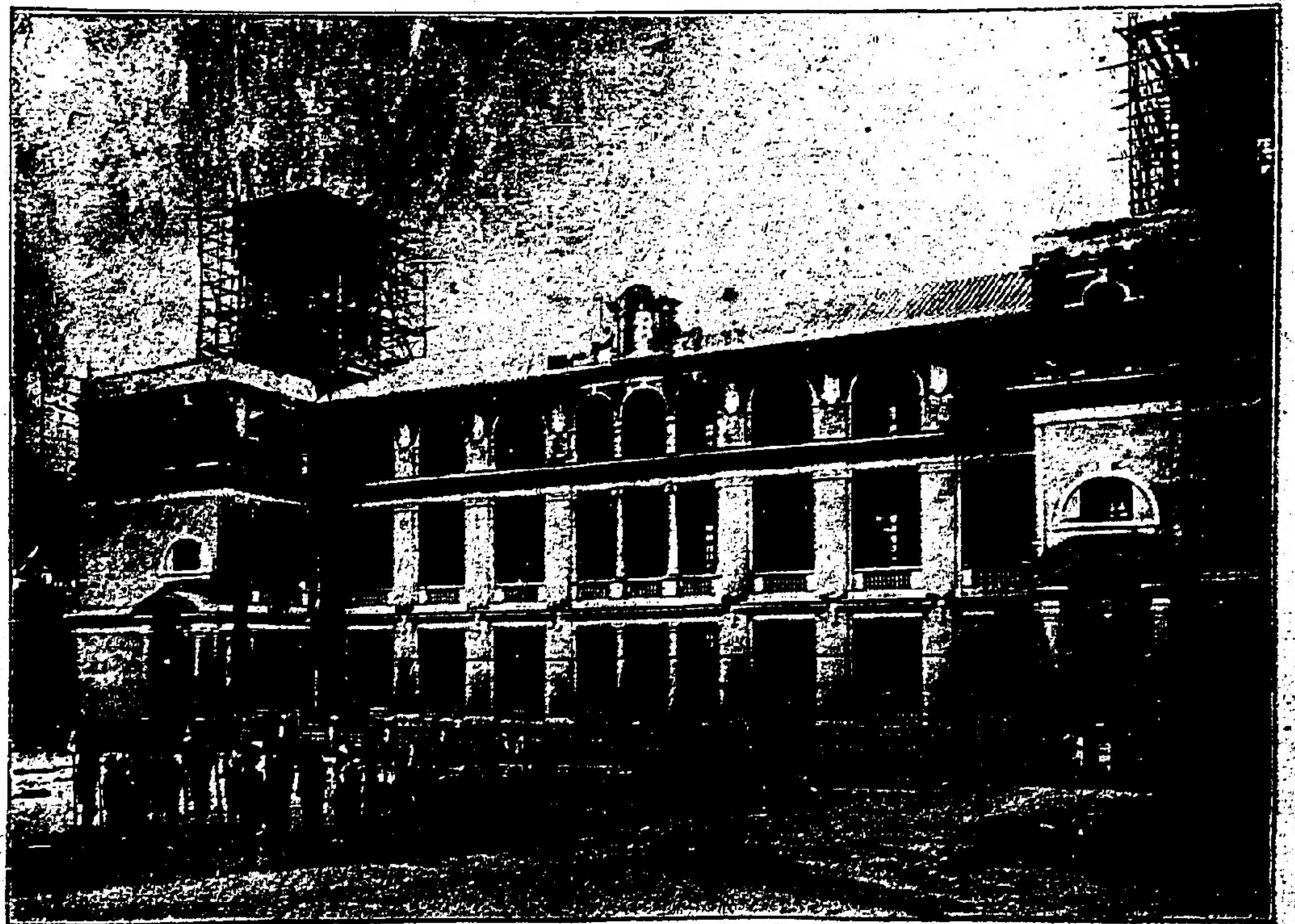


Photo: Mee Cheong.  
Another view of the New Extension of St. Joseph's College opened last Monday.

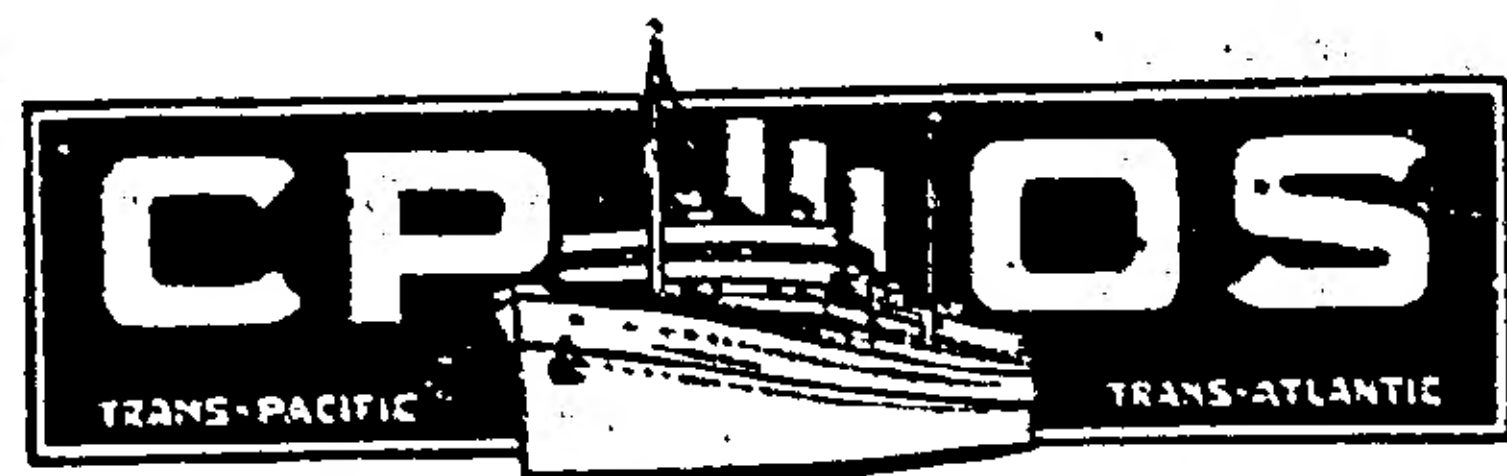
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VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MULLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE  
Thence by Trans-Andean Route to BUENOS AYRES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	Sept. 25th

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

## GREEN STAR LINE

Operating for Eastern services for account of the  
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

## TO VANCOUVER &amp; SEATTLE.

(Via Shanghai & Japan)

"WEST CANON" ... 23rd September.

## TO LOS ANGELES &amp; SAN FRANCISCO.

(Via Shanghai, Japan & Honolulu)

"WEST HENSHAW" ... 25th September.

Also, cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and Seattle to weekly sailings for  
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE,  
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.  
Through bills of lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian  
Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 11th Floor, Pott's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 300.



## "NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING ... Sept. 18th

S.S. CHINA ... Nov. 3rd

## HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NILE ... Oct. 4th

S.S. CHINA ... Oct. 15th

S.S. NANKING ... Nov. 23rd

## FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San

Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

100 HOUSE STREET, Tel. No. 2161.

Page No. 1934.

## PACIFIC SHIPPING.



## DOLLAR LINE



## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

## FOR CUBA,

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... via Panama ... 25TH SEPT.

## FOR NEW YORK.

"GRACE DOLLAR" ... via Suez ... 5TH OCT.

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... via Panama ... 25TH SEPT.

## FOR VANCOUVER.

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 25TH NOV.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 792.

FIFTH FLOOR



Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

## PASSENGER &amp; FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. Keystone State ... From Hongkong ... Arrive Seattle ... Sept. 30.

S.S. Silver State ... From Hongkong ... Arrive Seattle ... Oct. 11.

## FOR HONOLULU &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. HAWKEYE STATE ... For Manila ... September 20.

From Hongkong ... Arrive San Francisco ... Oct. 24.

S.S. HAWKEYE STATE ... Oct. 2 ... Oct. 24.

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Pawlet ... Sept. 20.

S.S. Coaxet ... Oct. 15.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points

Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
REGULAR SERVICE

## SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

LAKE FARRAR ... Sailing Sept. 10.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

GLYMONT ... Sailing Sept. 12.

CADAREITA ... Sailing Sept. 12.

## FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

## OFFICES

5th Floor Hotel Mansions. Passenger Office.

Tel. 2477 & 2478. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

## SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

## FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. SCHODACK ... 20th September.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

## BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only)

From Macao daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only)

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions

or from Messrs. T. E. COX & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## PACIFIC SHIPPING.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(Harman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

## FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th September.

"EURYMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th October.

"CITY OF ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st November.

"TYDEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th November.

Calls at Boston.

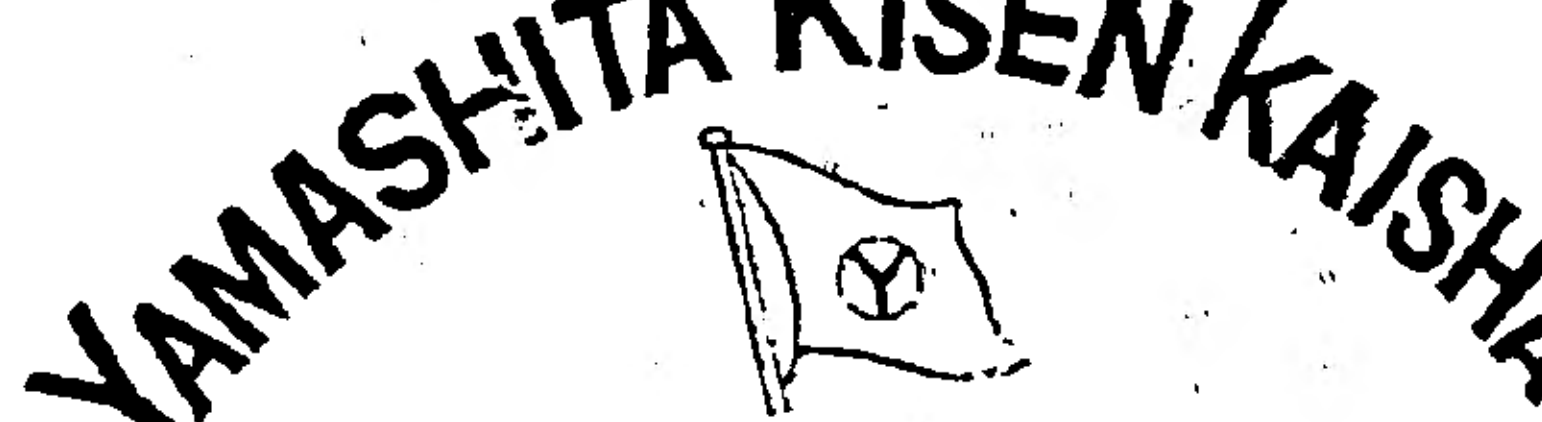
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.



(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

## REGULAR FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

## KEELUNG, HONGKONG &amp; HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 15th September.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 15th September.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI,

AGENT,

Branch Office.

No. 37, Bonham Strand, West.

Tel. No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 140.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Hiroshima Steamer Korean.

from Kobe.

Chen Passenger Ascanius

Bluefunnel, from Amoy.

Nam Yee Woo Cheong from

Shanghai.

Likipoo Chubing, Tepkai Street

West Point, from Shanghai.

Manningcheong Queen Road

Gavery, from Shanghai.

Farol, from Shanghai.

Wingai, from Shanghai.

Dzeifung Sungtaihong, from

Chefoo.

Lipingnam No. 12 Sheungwan

Market, from Shanghai.

Chamlimpak Hongkong Bank,

from Shanghai.

TH. KRING,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-

ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Abdulkarum Murubak, from

Lahore.

Carrets, from Haiphong.

Fletcher c/o Gacampac, from

Calcutta.

Hanque Amconsul, from San

Francisco.

Hokojiro, from Bombay.

Mrs. Betournay Happy Valley,

from Manila.

Nazarally, from Colombo.

Scott 1 Stanton Street, from

Saigon.

M. E. F. AIREY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1921.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

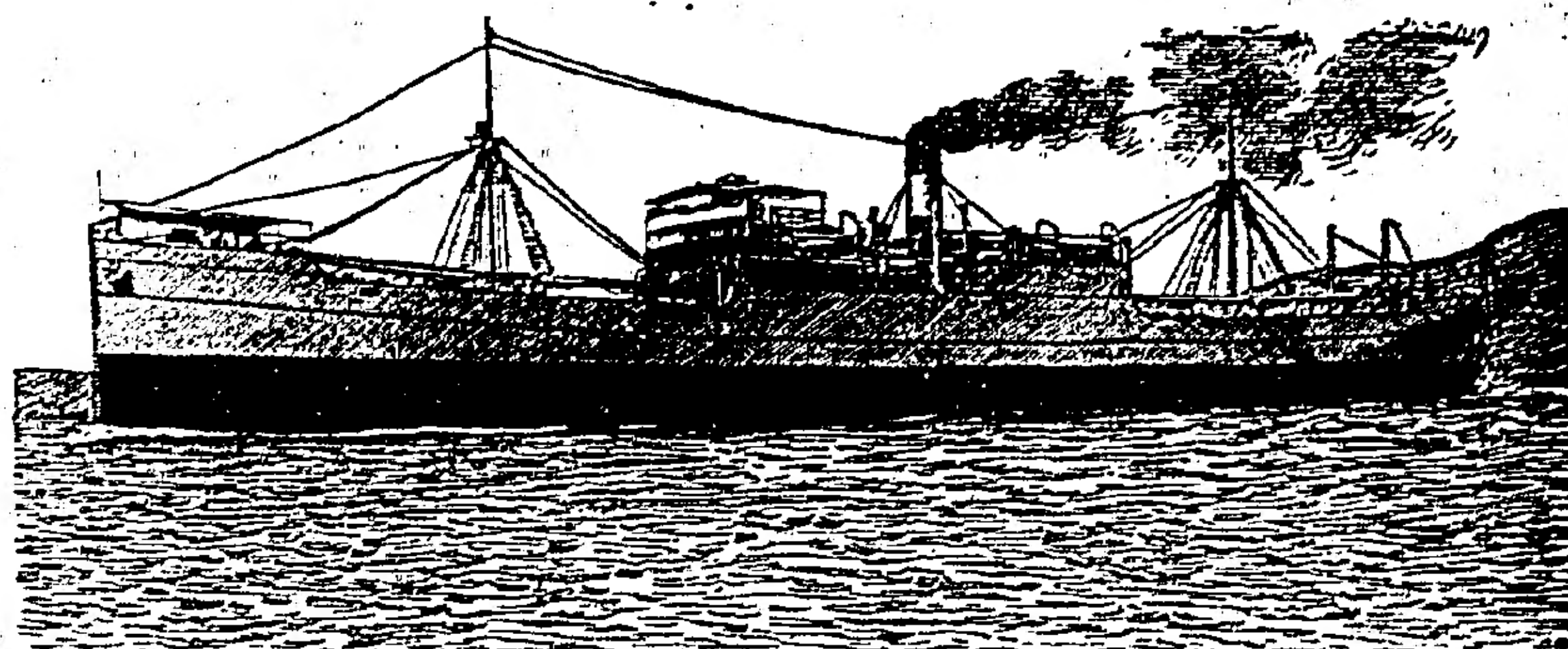
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition

Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.: 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,

to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG



Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	8,400	13 Sept. noon	Spore, Colombo & B'way.
RHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHIVA	9,000	14th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN 4,000 22nd Sept. {Melbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN.

KHIVA	9,000	12 Sept. noon	Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama
SARDINIA	6,500	28th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Passengers' Luggage must be received at the Company's Office on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central Agents.

**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA M. (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Middle of October.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW &amp; MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 3rd October.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK &amp; CUBAN PORT VIA PANAMA.

DAKAR MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th October.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Monday, 19th September.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore &amp; Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Sunday, 25th Sept.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 12th Sept.

NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

MATSEYE MARU ... Saturday, 24th September.

SAUKI MARU ... Sunday, 25th September.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

**S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"**

Sailing on or about 30th September.

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing in the middle of October.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing the beginning of September.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" Sailing on or about 30th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

Telephone 1030. Agents.

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	15th Sept.	19th September.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

**Butterfield & Swire.**

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
London, Rotterdam Hamburg	Sandon Hall 21st Sept.
London, Rotterdam Hamburg & G'gow., Kentucky	3rd Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.,**

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton General Agents.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	15th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	26th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	12th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	15th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HOLL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM
"GLENAPP"	27th Oct.	GENOA, L'D N R'DAM & H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.** Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Mon. 12th Sept. at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksan	Wed. 14th Sept. at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Mingsang	Wed. 14th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHAI & Tiau via Swatow	Waihsing	Wed. 14th Sept. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Wed. 14th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via Shanghai	Lalsang	Thur. 15th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wongsang	Thur. 15th Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Thur. 22nd Sept. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 14th Sept., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:—

**JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	11th Sept. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kailan	13th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Luchow	13th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th Sept. at noon.
AMOI, M'LA, CEBU & ILO ILO	Taming	13th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	15th Sept. at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailang	15th Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	15th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	20th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	24th Sept. at 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong Sept. 10, 1921.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 13th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Mailong	W. Couper	FRI., 16th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Mailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 20th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**Douglas Lapraik & Co.,**

General Managers.

**NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.**

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

**JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.**

Sailings subject to alteration.

**FOR JAVA.**

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on 9th September.

**FOR JAPAN.**

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 15th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars please apply to:—

**K. SUZUKI.**

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206. Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FRENCH GUNBOAT ON THE ROCKS.

The French gunboat Doudart de Lagée, which went on the rocks at Patung on August 15, was in not so bad a condition as the first reports indicated, and it is stated she has now been refloated and taken to Hiangki for temporary repairs.

KIANGNAN'S WORKS FREIGHTER FOR THE U.S.

The engine trials of the freighter Oriental, the third of the vessels to be completed by the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works for the U. S. Shipping Board, will take place on the 19th instant, prior to being handed over to The Robert Dollar Co., who represent the owners.

TYPHOON DAMAGE AT HANKOW.

During the blow from the tail of the typhoon which caught Hankow, on the evening of August 22 the s. Chekiang, inward bound, was driven against H.M.S. Cairo, which was at anchor in mid-stream. Both vessels suffered a certain amount of damage.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA SERVICE.

It is probable that vessels of the China-Australia mail service (E. & S.S. Co.) will make Shanghai a port of call in future, should there be any promising amount of business. At the present time, there is no direct service between Shanghai and Australia.

GERMAN LINER RETURNS.

A German captain and crew left Hamburg for England to fetch back the passenger and cargo steamer Cap Polonio, which had to be given up to England after the war. It has been bought by the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, and the price given is said in shipping circles to be £150,000 or, at the present rate of exchange, over £1,000,000 marks. The gross tonnage of the Cap Polonio is 21,500, and it will be the largest ocean liner at present sailing under the German flag. It was launched in 1916 and two years later did service as an additional cruiser. The same shipping company a short time ago got back the Incunabula, a boat of 1,700 tons, in the same way.

PACIFIC FREIGHT CONFERENCE.

According to the Asahi, there is a good chance of the Westward Pacific Freight Conference, which was previously reported as being moribund, reviving. This Conference is now feeble and has but few participants. To the northern Conference in Seattle, which forms part of that Conference, the C.P.O.S., Frank Waterhouse and Co., Admiral Line, N.Y.K., and O.S.K. belong. The southern Conference, whose headquarters are situated in San Francisco, has only the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., China Pacific Co. and the T.K.K. These companies, though nominally in touch, are competing in regard to freight rates, and the southern Conference is almost non-existent. The seceders from the Conference profess that they are in no position to be constrained by the Conference through the marked depression, but the Asahi declares authoritatively that they were indignant at the attempt of British companies with the Blue Funnel as their leader, and the American Shipping Board to make a monopoly of the resolution rights of the Conference by allowing many of their nationals to partake in the Conference. Having become cognisant of the fact that not only is it unprofitable for the remaining companies to carry on competition, but that to do so will bring unexpected profits to the non-participants, and that at such a juncture as this it is necessary, in order to re-establish the situation, to invite the former participants and try to maintain freight rates rather than merely to maintain the solidarity of the participants, the American Shipping Board is consulting with the allied companies over a proposal that each member puts up a guarantee fund of \$10,000, under the penalty of the regulations thereof being observed, while advising the Blue Funnel and other former participants. If the Blue Funnel line joins the Conference it has hope of becoming effective. The Japanese seceders from the Conference are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. To the Asahi's rather vague remarks it may be added that the chief trouble on the North Pacific has been that, while a fixed scale of freights was agreed upon, certain lines, when cargo has been scarce, have seen the whole of it, for no discoverable reason, go to their rivals. As soon as trade is slack, they say, the secret rebate comes into vogue. Of course, they can prove nothing, but they lose interest in the Conference, to the benefit of shippers.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**Regular Fortnightly Service between  
**JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.**

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroen	Japan	in port	9th Sept.	Java
Tjilalak	Java	in port	10th Sept.	Japan
Tjilatjap	Java	in port	12th Sept.	Saigon
Tjikiini	Amoy	9th Sept.	12th Sept.	Soerabaya

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.**

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	-----

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

**Java-China-Japan Lijn.**

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.



## NOTICES.

# "The THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

Perfectly made from  
the choicest growths  
of Old Virginia Tobacco

MADE IN  
ENGLAND.  
W. D. & H. O. WILLS



The Cigarette with  
the Podigree

## EXCHANGE.

Current Rate: closing Rate  
on Page 11.

SELLING.	
T/T Shanghai	281 1/2
30 d/s	281 1/2
60 d/s	281 1/2
4 m/s	281 1/2
T/T Hongkong	Nom.
T/T Canton	117 1/2
T/T Hankow	104 1/2
T/T Tientsin	194 1/2
Demand, India	—
T/T San Francisco	50
(New York)	—
T/T Java	158 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T London	6.50
Demand, Paris	—
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	210 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	210 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	210 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	211 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	53
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	7.20
6 m/s. France	7.40
Demand, Germany	50 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	194 1/2
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	194 1/2
On Yokohama	104 1/2
Demand, Manila	106 1/2
Demand, Singapore	117 1/2
Demand, Batavia	158 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	77 1/2
Sovereign	Nom. 7.15
Gold leaf per Tael	50.40
Bar Silver, ready	38 1/2
forward	38 1/2
Bank of England rates	5 1/2
New York/London	3.73
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
H'kong 50 ct. pieces	1/10% pm.
10 "	1/2% pm.
5 "	1 1/2% dis.
Canton sub. coins	15.5% dis.
Hongkong Sept. 10, 1921.	—

## CHURCH NOTICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.  
11th September, 1921, 16th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) (Choral).  
Matins (11 a.m.): Responses, Ferial; Venite, No. 2 Norris; Psalm, 88 (Smith), 87 (Wal-lace); Te Deum, Woodward.  
Smart, Turle; Benedictus, No. 12 (Webb); Hymns, 137, 545; Litany (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.): Responses, Ferial; Psalm, 91 (Felton); Magnificat; Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Barnby; Hymns, 165, 214, 22.  
St. Peter's Church—St. Peter's Church will be re-opened on Sunday, 11th Sept., 1921. 8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Sung Eucharist.  
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Macdonnell Road.—Sunday, 11th Sept. 1921, 11.15 a.m.: Wednesday, 5.45 p.m.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.79	29.82	29.80
Temperature	83	79	83
Humidity	81	85	78
Wind Direction	S.E.	E.N.E.	E
Wind Force	2	2	3
Weather	o	h	o
Rain	0.28	0.00	0.02
Highest open air Temperature on the	8th	84	
Lowest open air Temperature on the	9th	78	
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			
H. K. Observatory, Sept. 9.			

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Katori Maru.—Mr. Furuya, Mrs. C. Bernal, Messrs. J. Fowler, S. Akutagawa, J. Duguid, P. Codina, Louis Kornitzer, Mrs. G. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Quasada, Mr. W. T. Rupert, Mr. C. Olmedo, Mr. R. L. Hunter and Mr. S. Chawartz.  
Per s.s. Tanya Maru.—Mr. Car J. Arzoo, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ashurst, Major Ash, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Bartlett, Miss A. Baker, Sir Wm. and Lady Brunyate, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Brinker, Master E. Brinker, Mr. and Mrs. Chai Oi San and infat. Mr. T. Couper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Chun Chin and family, Mr. Chun Chan, Mr. P. A. Dixon, Mr. N. L. Downs, Mr. C. Edgumbe, Mr. Wong Foo, Mr. C. Fairbrother, Mr. Ngok Sung Gong, Mr. and Mrs. Ho War Tong, Mr. E. Hasegawa, Dr. V. G. Heiser, Dr. Haughwout, Mr. Kong Sook Loo, Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Leong, Mr. Leong Hung Wah, Mr. Louie Yee Yik, Mr. L. A. Lubeck, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lerrigo, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Minty, Miss F. Madar, Mr. J. A. M. Maher, Mr. J. Nagami, Mr. Che On Ngan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Paulus, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Pang, Mr. R. Rouse, Mr. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Jose P. Ruiz, Mr. N. C. Shum, Mr. P. D. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Sawada and family, Mr. A. G. Sison, Mrs. S. P. Tong and family, Dr. G. H. Thomas, Mr. Wm. Thom, Mr. Tsang Fook, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Vandenberg, Mr. Luang Vidaya, Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire, Mr. H. P. Wong, Mr. M. Wakabayashi, Mr. C. A. P. Xavier, Mr. C. C. Yeh, Mr. Alexseff, Mr. S. Chellaram, Mrs. H. Endo, Mrs. F. R. Flynn, Mr. Hoondamal, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kirk, Mr. G. Kobayashi, Mr. James Maxwell, Mr. S. Matsumoto, Mr. Sugiam Huta Sankasa, Mr. A. Tarachand, Mr. K. Tatsukawa and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Veloso.

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(Repulse Bay) (Kowloon)  
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE  
TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE  
(Pedder Street)  
REPULSE BAY GARAGE

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents  
Are resident Managers.

## RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded Feet	Lowest W. L. ever recorded Feet	1921	
			W. L. Aug. 30 Feet	W. L. Sept. 1 Feet
Wushow, West River	+79.50	-2.42	29.00	29.40
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	6.90	7.60
Linkonghow, North "	+57.00	0	8.50	—
Samsui, "	+27.25	-5.00	8.00	8.10
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.95	3.61	4.00

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.

Time	From	To	Time	From	To
7.00 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	12.00 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
7.30 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	12.30 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
8.00 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	1.00 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
8.30 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	1.30 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
9.00 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	2.00 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
9.30 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	2.30 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
10.00 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	3.00 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
10.30 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	3.30 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
11.00 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	4.00 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak
11.30 a.m.	Peak	Mid-level	4.30 p.m.	Mid-level	Peak

SATURDAYS.  
EXTRA CAR 12.00 mid-level.SUNDAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. Every 15 min.NIGHT CARS.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 2.10 p.m.SPECIAL CARS.  
By arrangement at the company's office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 205 VICTORIA ROAD.TIDE TABLE.  
5th to 11th Sept., 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 5	11 45	5 15	Wed. 7	11 45	5 15
Tues. 6	11 45	5 15	Thurs. 8	11 45	5 15
Wed. 7	11 45	5 15	Fri. 9	11 45	5 15
Thurs. 8	11 45	5 15	Sat. 10	11 45	5 15
Fri. 9	11 45	5 15	Sun. 11	11 45	5 15

## NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI  
KAISHA, LTD.  
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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF  
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SHINKEI, KANAGA, KAMITAMADA, SIRA  
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OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA  
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE  
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS  
TOOL, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN  
TSINGTAO, TSIENANFU, HANKOW  
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON,  
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## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET  
PICTURE HOUSE DE LUXE

THURSDAY to SUNDAY

## TRUMPET



## ISLAND.

## KOWLOON THEATRE

THURSDAY to SATURDAY

## FRANK KEENAN

## "BROTHERS DIVIDED."

## HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

BILLIE BURKE

## "EVE'S DAUGHTER"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

## "THE ADVENTURER"

B. HOLMES TRAVEL No. 1160.

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 9d. 11h. 05m.—  
Warning to Hongkong, Coast  
Ports, &c.—A depression of  
unknown intensity within 120  
miles of Lat. 12° N. and Long.  
132° E., moving W.

Sept. 9d. 11h. 39m.—Pressure  
has increased considerably over  
N.E. Japan, the depression  
having passed into the Pacific.  
Changes are small since yester-  
day at other reporting stations.  
There are indications of a de-  
pression midway between Yap  
and the Visayas, apparently  
moving westward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24  
hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day.  
0.0 inches. Total since January  
1st, 96.28 inches, against an  
average of 68.82 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
H. K. Observatory, Sept. 9, 1921.

## TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon  
Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10  
a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Satur-  
days when it is dropped at 10  
a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays  
and Holidays when it is dropped  
at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at  
the 55th minute and full mast at  
the 57th minute. Should the ball  
fail to drop at the correct time, it  
will be lowered at five minutes  
past the hour and the ordinary  
routine repeated at the following  
hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of  
order the above routine will be  
carried out with the flag "Z", on  
the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at  
night by means of three white  
lamps mounted vertically on the  
Observatory wireless mast. From  
9h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m.  
the lamps are extinguished  
momentarily at the even seconds,  
except at the 2nd, 23rd, 50th,  
52nd, and 54th of each minute.

(The hours refer to Hongkong  
Standard Time (8 hours of east  
Greenwich).)

NORTH BORNEO WATERS.  
The question of placing a light  
on Taganac Island in British  
North Borneo waters is under  
consideration.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morgan,  
11, Le House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.